THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,674—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 22, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
2-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
22-0	12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8		25-0	13-8
28-0	15-0		28-0	15-0
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0	18-0
38-0	20-0		38-0	20-

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain.
1889. Tuesday. BL 23rd July.	COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves.
† 30th July	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.
BL 6th Aug.	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman.
† 13th „	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.
BL 20th „	PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris.
† 27th „	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.
BL 3rd Sept.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.
† 10th „	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.
Friday. BL 20th Sept.	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton.
† 27th „	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.
BL 4th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart.
† 11th „	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.
BL 18th „	CLYDE	4186	800	J. L. Parfitt.
† 25th „	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.
BL 1st Nov.	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. De Horne	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th „
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	29th „
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	12th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Brown	20th „
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4003	700	W. Atkinson	24th „
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates [illegible] [illegible]ilies.

[illegible]e following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV[illegible]:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
[illegible]BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
[illegible]ANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
[illegible]RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
[illegible]NGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. [illegible] case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra w[illegible] charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sasson House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug.
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger.	4,600	650	5th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steam[illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23[illegible] and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day [illegible] sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	A. Trobitz	3 500	550	10th Aug.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	C. Perini	3,800	550	14th August.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th June 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 10th July.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

MACIVER LINE.

THE S. S. "NIAGARA," Captain McCONOCHIE, of the above Line WILL SAIL in the middle of August, for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL. Good accommodation for first-class passengers and ample allowance of luggage.

For passage apply to

Messrs KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Agents MacIver Line,
Or to all other Passenger Agents.
[illegible]phinstone Circle, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 2[illegible]th July, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 5th August, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 24th July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on o[illegible] about TUESDAY, 23rd July.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd August.

FOR MAURITIUS *VIA* ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "NEVASA," 2,950 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th July 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.

IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.

Rs. 25 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT AND CIE.)

Rs. 17-0 per doz., Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 3-2 per bottle and Re. 1-14 per ½ bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN,

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 22.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR DRYING AND MATURING CIGARS.

1 Quart	2 Quarts,	4 Quarts,	7 Quarts,
Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 3-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY

PRACTITIONERS' KNIVES.

AN INDISPENSABLE COMPANION TO EVERY SURGEON, taking the place of a bulky Pocket Case. The Blades are of the finest steel with lock back, fixed in Tortoiseshell Handles. Each Knife supplied in a Morocco case. It contains:—

- SYME'S GUM LANCET.
- SYME'S ABSCESS LANCET.
- TENDON KNIFE.
- DIRECTOR.
- SAW.
- STRAIGHT SHARP BISTOURY.
- TENACULUM OR NEEDLE.
- PROBE.

Rs. 20 Each.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Rates, Terms, and Conditions
of the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Will be found satisfactory by Persons wishing to combine the security of a first-rate British Life Office with the advantage of moderate rates.

SECURITY OFFERED		
	Funds in Hand	£1,407,678
	Subscribed Capital	1,620,315
		£3,027,993

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST LANDED a brand-new English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAMS by Watson of Lowestoft.

Some Dinner and Dessert Service Sets, and a few Gram and Grass MACHINES.

TO BE LET.

A well-furnished HOUSE on Palli Hill, Bandora, for three or four months, now in the occupation of Mr. J. F. H. Graham.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

(GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)

Our Sherries are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzalez, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.

The following have been selected by TREACHER & Co. as especially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high class Wines.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs.	a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	17	0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	21	0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24	0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27	0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	29	0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	30	0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	31	0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	40	0

PORTS.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

TREACHER & Co. have given much attention to the selection of these Wines, which are shipped direct by the celebrated firm of Sandeman and Co., a sufficient indication of their very superior quality. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effect of the climate will find in these Wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	35	0	19	0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	28	0	15	0
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	20	0	...	

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO, LD.

MONSOON REQUISITES.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS,

Carefully and fashionably cut, a large assortment of neat patterns and approved shapes,

Rs. 21, 23, 25, 27, 30.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

UMBRELLAS

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TWILL SILK UMBRELLAS, good Natural and Silver Mounted Ivory Handles in great variety. Fox's Patent Steel Lock Rib Paragon Frames, combining extreme lightness with great strength.

From Rs. 12, 15, 17-8, to 40.

GOLOSHES..................Rs. 3 per pair.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

THE ILFORD DRY PLATES.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

THESE PLATES, manufactured by the Britannia Works Company, are well-known and approved of, being PERFECTLY RELIABLE and of very moderate price.

Size	¼	5 by 4	6½ by 4¾	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12
Rs.	1	1-6	2-4	4-0	7-8	10-8	19-0

THE NEW RAPID SERIES, the quickest Plates in the market.

Size	¼	5 by 4	6½ by 4¾	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12
Rs.	1-4	2-4	2-12	5-0	9-0	13-0	23-0

THE SPECIAL ILFORD, Red Label.

Size	¼	5 by 4	6½ by 4¾	8½ by 6½	10 by 8
Rs.	1-8	2-8	3-12	6-8	11-0

EASTMAN'S PERMANENT BROMIDE PAPER.

Qualities—A—Smooth surface, thin paper.
B—Smooth surface, heavy paper.
C—Rough surface, heavy paper.

These papers may be used for positive printing or copying drawings by contract, also for enlargements, plain or working up in crayon, ink, water colours or oils, according as the taste or judgment of the operator may suggest. Each kind of paper is the same price.

Sizes of Sheet.	Rs.	a.	Sizes of Sheet.	Rs.	a.
4¼ by 3¼	0	9	12 by 10	5	0
6½ by 4¾	1	4	15½ by 12½	7	4
8½ by 6½	2	0	28 by 17	15	8
10 by 8	3	0			

POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small [illegible] in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasiona use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthly condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they mey be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Ze the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS South Wales.

NEW PIANOFORTES

WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

	Rs.
No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	750
„ 2 „ 5 „	775
„ 3 „ 5 „ to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus	1,3[illegible]0

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower } AND { POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

KEMP AND CO.'S DISPENSING DEPARTMENTS.

IN the DISPENSING of PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS, it is HIGHLY ESSENTIAL that only properly qualified persons, who have undergone special training for the work, should be entrusted. In the Dispensing Departments of our Three Establishments this important fact is duly considered. Our EUROPEAN STAFF are all EXPERIENCED CHEMISTS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN BY EXAMINATION. Our check system for the detection of errors is effective and complete, and our clientèle may confidently rely on the PURITY and QUALITY of all Drugs and Chemicals employed.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

BOURNE AND SHEPH

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIS
STUDIO OPEN FOR POR
From 9 a.m. to 4
VIEWS OF INDIA AND NA
A large number to select from. Catalo

BOURNE A
19, ESPLA

FINE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA CO.
RETURN OF OLD FACES
SUPPORTED BY THE NEW.
OLIVETTE!
OLIVETTE!!
Miss GRACIE PLAISTED as OLIVETTE.
Mr. C. HARDING as VALENTINE.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN OPERA IN BOMBAY
OF
THE AUSTRALIAN QUARTETTE,
Messrs. LIDDIARD, PACKARD, BOYD, & EMPSON.

TUESDAY,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
COUNT ARNHEIM, MR. T. J. LIDDIARD.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at Soundy and Co.'s Music Warehouse.
Doors open 8-30 p.m. Overture 9-15.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned is prepared to accept TENDERS for the OPIUM FARM of the THANA DISTRICT for the year from 1st August 1889 to 31st July 1889 on the guaranteed minimum vend system.

The Commissioner has decided that 1,500lb. shall be the minimum vend in the District of Thana.

The conditions of the licence are the same as those prescribed in the existing licence, and may be ascertained on application to the Collector at Thana.

Application should be submitted to the Commissioner of Opium at Poona not later than noon on Wednesday, the 24th instant. Each application should be accompanied by a Huzur Treasury Receipt for Rupees One thousand, which will be returned in the event of the Tender not being accepted.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept any Tender, or to give any reason for the rejection of any Tender.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Commissioner of Opium.

Poona, July 10, 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the will of BAI KASTUR (widow of SHAH AMBAIDAS GILU), late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

MOTI LAKHMIDASS, one of the Executors named in the Will according to the tenor of the said Will.......... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 18th day of July 1889.
MR. JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

BY
TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

SPECIALS	Rs. 4-8 per 100.
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR...	„ 3-12 „
No. 2, MEDIUM	„ 2-12 „

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TO SMOKERS!!
DRYING BOTTLES SUPERSEDED BY
DRYING CANISTERS.
JAPANNED ZINC,
UNBREAKABLE,
EFFICIENT.

For CIGARS or TOBACCO	Rs. 2 each.
„ CIGARETTES	„ 1-12 „

Designed by and manufactured for
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

ALPINE CONSERVE.

TO BRAIN WORKERS.
TONIC AND INVIGORATING.

For Loss of Memory, Forgetfulness, Mental Exhaustion, Incapacity for Study, Inability to fix attention, Alpine Conserve is a specific.

One or two pots of Alpine Conserve makes the pale and emaciated face rosy and blooming, and strengthens the constitution shattered by nervous weakness.

Alpine Conserve is palatable (purely vegetable). It is made up of drugs which makes the Alpine Conserve a brain, muscle, and blood tonic.

PER POT RE. 1.

Can be had of—Bombay and Poona, Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., and Messrs. J. Brothers & Co.; Kalbadevi and Crawford Market, C. N. Patell & Co.; Fort, Parsee Bazar Street, Mr. B. F. Dustoor.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS for Sale to Bombay and Mofussil Residents, at monthly subscription, payable in advance, inclusive of carriage and postage.

Weeklies.	Mail Day. Rs.	a.	Twelve Days Old. Rs.	a.
[illegible]næum	1	6	0	15
[illegible] Medical Journal	2	2	1	14
[illegible]ekly Freeman	1	2	0	9
[illegible]	3	0	2	0
[illegible]	3	0	2	0
[illegible]	1	2	0	11
[illegible]	3	0	2	0
[illegible]	0	14	0	7
[illegible]	1	12	0	15
[illegible]	2	8	1	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	14

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED SUB-OVERSEER, who is able to write English. Pay Rs. 50. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to

HYH. CLEAVER,
Offg. Manager.
Wardha Coal State Railway, Warora, C. P.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
(Including Mysore State Railway.)
NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the Sanction of Government the line between BIRUR and GUBBI will be OPENED for TRAFFIC of all kinds on MONDAY, 12th August 1889.

The opening of this link completes the through line between Mysore and Poona, and provides a new and shorter route between these and many other places.

Particulars of the Train Service are given below.

BANGALORE TO POONA. Miles from Bangalore.	Stations.	Time.	POONA TO BANGALORE. Miles from Poona.	Stations.	Time.
..	Bangalore ....d	A.M. 8 0	..	Poona ....d	P.M. 8 35
291½	Hubli, 2nd day..a	9 5	244½	Belgaum, 2nd day..d	A.M. 11 23
326½	Gadag, 2nd day..a	P.M. 9 27	321	Dharwar, 2nd day..d	P.M. 5 10
420½	Bellary, 3rd day..a	A.M. 4 57	462½	Bellary ....d	9 0
304	Dharwar 2nd day a	10 20			
380½	Belgaum 2nd day a	P.M. 3 38	369½	Gadag ....d	A.M. 6 25
		A.M.	333¾	Hubli, 2nd day ......d	P.M. 6 25
625	Poona 3rd day ..a	7 41	625	Bangalore, 3rd day.a	P.M. 6 30

Fares between Bangalore and Poona.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 39 1 0	Rs. 19 9 0	Rs. 8 2 9

Further particulars can be obtained on application to Station Masters, District Traffic Officers at Poona, Hubli, Gadag, and Bangalore and at the office of the undersigned.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 18th July 1889.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax will be payable on application on and after Monday, the 22nd instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June 1889.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th July 1889.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from MONDAY, the 8th, to MONDAY, the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th July 1889.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS and SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of the Hon'ble Mr. F. FORBES ADAM, C.I.E., and MR. AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th July 1889.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of NEW DEFENCE OFFICERS' QUARTERS at Upper Colaba, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defence, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 300 as earnest-money, will be received at 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, 24th July, 1889.

3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt.,
Exec. Engr., Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defence's Office, Middle Colaba, 13th July, 1889

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
TENDERS FOR COUNTRY TEAK SLEEPERS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive up to gunfire on MONDAY, the 12th August 1889, Tenders for the supply in whole or in part of 30,000 COUNTRY TEAK RAILWAY SLEEPERS required for the extension of His Highness the Gaekwar's Railway, from Bahadarpur to Bodeli on the 2ft. 6in. gauge. Delivery to be made at Bahadarpur.

Specifications can be obtained on application to the Chief Engineer of the Company, Bombay.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Teak Sleepers for His Highness the Gaekwar's Bodeli Extension," and should be addressed to the "Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, General Offices, Bombay."

A deposit of Rupees 1,500 as security for the contract must accompany each Tender, without which it will not be considered, Government Paper or other Securities being endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. T. RICKARDS,
For Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 5th July, 1889.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
[illegible]HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
[illegible]PPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.
[illegible]ES
[illegible]ENUE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

DELICIOUS TEAS from Col. Hawes' Tea Estate. FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE, EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE at Re. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-6 per lb. respectively. These Teas possess exquisitely delicate flavour. Liberal Discount to large buyers. MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

UMBRELLAS and SUNSHADES.—Just to hand, our long-expected stock of choicest samples, both for Ladies and Gents, best value for money. Apply sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a competent and experienced WEAVING MASTER. Apply personally at the COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY, Ld.

TUITION GIVEN in respectable families by a respectable Parsee U. G. of 4 years' standing. Best references. Please write to "TUTOR," care of this paper.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

LESSONS given in MUSIC (Piano and Theory) by a Lady. Apply E. M., care of Messrs. MACKAY and Co., Byculla Bridge.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION POLICIES. Absolute security and low rates of Premia. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

BUNGALOW TO LET, with furniture, close to Sea-shore, opposite to Scottish Schools, Mahim. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJI DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Wines, and Billiards.

DAHLIA BULBS, CALADIUMS, loose Garden Seeds, Garden Tools. Illustrated lists free.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

JUST ARRIVED.—The new Improved Patent Aristons with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 45.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

KINA FRANCAIS.—It has excellent flavour; it improves the appetite, stimulates the stomach, and strengthens the system. Price Rs. 2 per bottle.—WRIGHT AND CO., Mint Road, Fort.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

WATERPROOF! WATERPROOF!—WATERPROOF CLOTHING of best London make in great variety for Gents, Boys, Ladies, and Girls. Also ready-made Ghorawallas' Coats and Capes on sale at HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS, No. 1, Upper Storey, opposite Crawford's Market.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, SERGES, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions.

Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

	Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality .... per packet	1	4
„ „ „ B „	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes .... „	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes „	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico .... „	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards .... „	0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards	0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes .... per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes	0	12
Autumn Leaves	0	12
Ivy Correspondence	1	8
Swallow	1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence	0	12
Assorted	0	12
Primrose, Bouquet .... per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence .... „	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence .... „	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence .... „	0	12
Cinderella	0	12
Canvas Shell	0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted	0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet .... each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet .... „	5	0
Fascination Cabinet .... „	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet	3	0
Three Volume C[illegible]	4	0
[illegible]24 Cabinet .... each	3	0
[illegible]sh Lion [illegible]d Note and Envelopes per packet	0	12
[illegible]spondence	0	12
[illegible]ane and Super Vellum Correspondence	0	12
[illegible] Note .... per packet	0	12
[illegible]'s Note and Envelopes	0	12
[illegible]and Sil Society, assorted	0	12

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.

SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO. LD. BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 6th July a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 14 per Share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 29th July 1889, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 6th July 1889.

RICHARD PILE,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 8th July 1889.

WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION, POONA.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Pictures, Paintings in China and Glass, and works of Art in Wood and Metals will be OPENED on the 18th September 1889.

All Exhibits should be despatched so as to reach the Secretary at latest by the 8th of September; any arriving after that date cannot be classified.

Prospectuses may be had on application to the Secretary.

W. J. CLIFFORD,
Assist. Secy., Poona.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.
THE
FALL OF MANDALAY,
BY
ZITO.

With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.

THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.

The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.
CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.

In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,
AGENTS & CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.
FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of property at LOW RATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MR. NISSIM SALAH EZRA has been AUTHORIZED to sign our firm from this date.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 8th July 1889.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

Rs. 6-8	SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.	
Rs. 13-0	SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.	Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

Rs. 13-0	SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.	Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

Address orders to
WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.
DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock."
8 qualities, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
4 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
6 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims.
4 qualities, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
3 qualtities, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 22 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein.
2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 19 to Rs. 22 per doz. qts.
2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 37 to Rs. 48 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co., Leith.
2 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 26 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
3 qualities, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 62 0	„ 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	„ 56 0	„ 58 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ..
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ..
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ..
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ..
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ ...
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	...
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	„ ..
Medoc	„ 10 8	„ ..
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	„ —
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	„ ...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	„ ...
Chateau La Rose	„ 28 0	„ ..
From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien .... Qts.	Rs. 15 0	„ ...
Margaux	„ 20 0	„ ...
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ ...
Margaux Medoc	„ 19 0	„ ...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	Rs. 11 8	Rs. 13
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
Chateau Mouton	„ 32 0	„ 34 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29 8	„ 31 0
BRANDY.		
H Montroc's ***	Rs. 18 1	Rs. ..
E Sime & Co.'s	„ 19 2	„ ..
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 4	„ ..
A Doignon Fils & Co	„ 28 5	„ ..
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	„ 30 6	„ ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 7	„ ..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	„ 37 0	„ ..
P Scilheau and Fils' Brandy	„ 20 0	„ ..
BURGUNDY. From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.		
Macon (Old)	Rs. 23 0	....
Moulin-a-Vent	„ 23 0	....
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	....
„ „ **	„ 22 8	....
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	„ 25 0	....
Cairndhu Blend Whisky	„ 18 0	—
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. ....
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	„ 5 4	....
From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S.		
First Class Danish Export Beer (guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals)	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	..
Italian Vermouth (Finest)	„ 18 0	..
Ditto ditto	„ 15 0	..
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins, from lbs. 29 to 31.	0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of ½ lbs.	„ 2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Denish Butter, finest .... per 1 lb. tin Re. 1

From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. [illegible] 10
Celery	„ ..	„ ..
French Beans	„ ...	„ ...
Peas for Soup	„ ..	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ...	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	„ ...	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	„ ...	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 4

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted), will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

CIVIL SURGEONS AND DISPENSARIES.

PURE COLD-DRAWN MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL in quart bottles, any quantity available.

Price per doz.	Rs. 6.
Burning Castor Oil, per maund	Rs. 12.

Apply to
SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL PRISON,
Allahabad.

MANDALAY MUNICIPALITY.
LOAN OF Rs. 4,00,000.

REQUIRED by the Mandalay Municipality a loan of Rs. 4,00,000 for Municipal purposes.

The loan will be raised on the security of the general fund of the Municipality, levied, received and held under the Upper Burma Municipal Regulation No. V. of 1887.

The loan is required for not less than 8 years, to be taken in cash, delivered free of all charges at Mandalay, in 8 instalments of Rs. 50,000 each, within two years of the completion of the agreement to lend, such instalments to be payable quarterly.

The loan will be repaid by instalments of not less than Rs. 50,000 each, payable annually, commencing at one year from the date of taking the last instalment from the lender, such instalments to cover principal and interest, but the interest accruing, pending completion of loan, to be paid annually.

The present ordinary yearly proceeds of the General Municipal Fund of Mandalay are Rs. 3,50,000, and the present ordinary yearly expenditure of the Municipality is Rs. 2,37,000. There are no existing prior charges on the General Municipal Fund.

Tenders will be received up to Monday, the 9th September 1889, and will be considered at the ordinary General Meeting of the Municipal Committee to be held on Tuesday, 10th September 1889. Covers should be subscribed "Tender for the loan of Rs. 4,00,000."

CRAWFORD B. COOKE, Major,
President, Mandalay Municipality.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	990
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	950
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	150

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	750
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	270
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	405
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		240
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,525
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	380
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	270
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	415
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	557½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	405
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs- 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	00
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	45

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	425
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	94
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	325
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.,	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 000	1,000	Rs. 25	585
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	500nom
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	425xd
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	760
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,115
City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	1,112½
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	715
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	[illegible]	500	Rs. 1[illegible]	670
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	520
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	5[illegible]	Rs. 40	Rs. 500	555
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,035
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	700
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	595
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	147½
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite		1,000	1,000	—	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	835
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	[illegible]	...	676
Hinganghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	700
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	715
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	575
Jamshed Mfg. Co.,	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	327½
James Greaves Mill	1,32[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 2	700
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	[illegible]	[illegible]		100
Increased ...	1,483	25	25	Rs. 1[illegible]	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	..	900	1,000	—	810
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,012½
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	650
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 50	1,017½
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 55	147
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,100
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	525
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	132½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,680
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	[illegible]	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 25	705
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	260
Oriental S. & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	415
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs. [illegible]	70
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1 110
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125	...	45
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,300	Rs. 5[illegible]	1,250
asson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 35	460
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	290
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	380
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	880
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Ver.amgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	560

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,040
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p. c	520

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ash n	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	200 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	92
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	87
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,475
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	[illegible]72½
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	400
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	12
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	165
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	385
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	83xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	215
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	382½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	103
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	9¼
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,240
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	37
M. M. Mody & Co.					48

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15-0-6
Carolas	,, 2[illegible]0
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
Five-Franc Piece	,, 290
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,, 106-8
Gold Leaf	,, 23-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-12-3
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-12
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-11
Pekin	,, 23-3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100½
Four-and-a-half per cent	104⅝
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	108
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	233
Port Trust Bonds	97½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4¼d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 4⅜d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4½d.
France	3 Do do.	1·72
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·73¼
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100 3-32
Do.	30 days' do.	...
China	60 Do. do.	222

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 19th July 1889:—

	Ghadechi.	Songad.	Dhola.	Chuda.	Chital.	Jetpur.
	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.
Previously reported	15 90	9 11	22 93	12 6	16 86	13 51
On the 19th July	0 4	1 26	0 14	0 10	0 20	0 11
Total up to date	15 94	10 37	23 7	12 16	17 6	13 62

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Livery Stable Company, 3 p.m.
Wynaad Gold-mining Company, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Insurance Company, 4 p.m.
Forbes and Co.'s Constituents' Insurance Company, 4-30 p.m.
Indian Temperance Association, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 20th:—Kohinur (s), and Patna (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday:—Busheer (s), from Marmagao; and Siam (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 20th:—Clan Murray (s), for Cuddalore; Elektra (s), Aden and Trieste; Goa (s), Calcutta; and Wardha (s), Rangoon and Calcutta. Yesterday:—Taif (s), for Port Natal; and Knight Companion (s), Kurrachee and Antwerp.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Elektra left the dock on Saturday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Methley Hall entered the dock on Saturday.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—José Gonsalves, the pantry-man of the P. & O. steamship Coromandel, lying in the Victoria Dock, on Friday night last, about half-past 9 o'clock, accidentally fell from the north wharf of the dock into the water. He was rescued by Mr. Walke, the dock-master, assisted by a police constable.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at Naigaum Road respecting the death of a woman named Yessoo, aged 18 years, the wife of a labourer named Narayen Wittoo. While lying asleep on Friday she was bitten on the left arm by a poisonous snake, dying an hour after the bite. The verdict was that the death of Yessoo was caused by snake-bite.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 1st Battalion Bombay Rifle Regiment will play at the Yacht Club this evening at 5-45 o'clock:—

Quadrille	Soldaten	Faulwetter.
Song	Mona	Adams.
Troop	Evening Thoughts	P. Scott.
Selection	Madame L'Archiduc	Offenbach.
Valse	Gouttes De Rosee	Waldteufel.
Galop	Immer Fidel	Zikoff.

MORE HOUSES COLLAPSING.—Still more reports come in of houses and walls falling owing to the heavy rains, yet without injuring any one. On Friday evening a wall of a house at Girgaum Road, belonging to Pranjeevun Seraklal, fell outwards without injuring anybody. A tiled shed belonging to Abdool Ali at Falkland Road, occupied by a few private bhungies, fell in on Friday evening. Fortunately no persons were injured, as the occupants had cleared out of the place a little before it collapsed. It may be added that the force of the wind on Friday night uprooted two large trees on the Esplanade Road and one on the Maidan.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Shaik Memon Street respecting the death of a Hindoo woman named Fulcoore, aged 22 years, the wife of a jeweller named Kustoorchund Javerchund. Deceased lived with her husband on the fourth storey of a house. On the 13th instant, while seated at a window facing the street, she was suddenly seized with a fit and fell out of the window on to the street and sustained serious injuries about the face and head, from which she died on Saturday night about 9 o'clock. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Rajia Kooshna, against whom there appeared a register of four previous convictions, was again on Saturday last charged by Inspector Dillon before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court with stealing a quantity of rice, valued at Rs. 1-8, from the shop of Wagjee Narayen, a dealer in grain, at Mandvie Bunder, on Friday last. The accused was arrested while in the act of committing the theft, and handed over to the police. On pleading guilty to the charge and also admitting his previous convictions, he was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

PICK-POCKETING AT THE CRAWFORD MARKET.—On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court a noted character named Mahomed Ameer *alias* Mahomed Ismail *alias* Syud Russool Azeez was charged by Inspector Stanford before Mr. C. P. Cooper with stealing a purse containing Rs. 5-8 from the pocket of Hajee Ebrahim Moola Hoosein, a Persian, while making purchases at the Arthur Crawford Markets that morning between 7 and 8 o'clock. The accused was arrested while in the act of removing the purse from the complainant's pocket. He was convicted and on admitting two previous convictions was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisoment.

THE LATE REV. R. H. SLACKE.—On June 8 a brass tablet, executed by Messrs. Jones and Willis, of Birmingham, was placed on the east wall of the nave of the Birmingham Church as a memorial from the congregations of the church and mission rooms to the Rev. R. H. Slacke, formerly a curate of Holbeck, who died in January last while occupying the post of Government chaplain in the Bombay Presidency. The tablet bears the following inscription:—"In affectionate remembrance of Richard Henry Ernest Slacke (priest), aged 31, a Government chaplain in India, and formerly for three years from his ordination assistant curate of Holbeck. He fell asleep at Satara, in the Bombay Presidency, January 31, 1889. May light perpetual shine upon him."

THEFT OF COPPER-PLATE.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday two labourers employed at the new building in course of construction at the Old Secretariat premises, Fort, named Atmaram Sumboo and Bhicca Mahadoo, were charged by Inspector Stanford before Mr. C. P. Cooper with stealing an old copper-plate, valued at Rs. 6, the property of Sirdar Abdool Huq. It appears the first accused stole the copper piping and handed it to the second accused, requesting him to take it over to the first accused's house, and while the second accused, Bhicca, was doing so he was arrested by the police on suspicion, when he pointed out the first accused, Atmaram, from whom he had obtained the piping, and Atmaram acknowledged to the fact of having done so. They were both convicted. Atmaram was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and the other man to one day's imprisonment.

BRASS ORNAMENTS FOR GOLD.—Bhairopursad Manalal was on Saturday last brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Greyhurst at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan with cheating Dhondoo Wittoo, a betel-nut shopkeeper at the Null Bazaar, of a sum of Rs. 235, which accused obtained in pledge of a brass ornament, which he represented as genuine gold. It appears on the 5th June last the accused was introduced to the complainant as a respectable man and a railway contractor, who was urgently in need of Rs. 235, and who was willing to deposit in pledge for the amount a valuable gold ornament. Dhondoo was thereupon shown a bundle containing a quantity of beads, which were represented as being genuine gold, upon which he advanced the required sum, on the understanding that the pledge would be redeemed next day. As, however, the accused did not put in an appearance, Dhondoo became suspicious and took the beads to a goldsmith to have them tested, when it was found the beads were only brass. Dhondoo then searched for accused, and at last succeeded in finding him on the 1st instant near the Northbrook Gardens. He seized him and handed him over to a police sepoy. Bhairopursad pleaded an *alibi*, and said that he was not in Bombay at the time when the offence was alleged to have been committed by him, and called a witness to prove his statement. The Magistrate, discrediting the evidence given by the witness, convicted the accused, and sentenced him to a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 19th July, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·601
Temperature of the Air	78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	·932
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	81·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	76·9
General Directions of Wind.*	W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	683
Fall of Rain	3·51
Total fall during month	29·06
,, year	49·62
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th July	0·25

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

THE SECUNDERABAD LIBEL CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. CLIVE DURANT AND JOB SOLOMON.

THIS was an application for leave to appeal to the High Court from a decision of Lieutenant Newmarch, Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, who, on the 3rd June last, convicted the two accused of defamation, sentencing the first accused to four months' simple imprisonment, and the second accused to three months' simple imprisonment, in addition to a fine of Rs. 500. Their lordships admitted three days ago the appeal of the first accused, who is a European British subject. With regard to the second accused, who was described as a Eurasian, their lordships took time to consider their decision, which was delivered last Saturday.

Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering judgment, said:—This is an application by one Job Solomon for leave to appeal from a conviction passed by the Cantonment Magistrate of Secundrabad. The applicant is a British subject of Her Majesty, but on his own statement in the proceedings, not a European British subject. He was accused jointly, and under section 452 of the Code of Criminal Procedure tried jointly with one Clive Durant, who is a European British subject. By notification of the Governor-General in Council of September 1874, issued in pursuance of 28-29 Victoria chapter 15, section 3, original and appellate jurisdiction was given to the High Court of Bombay in respect of European British subjects resident in Hyderabad. Under section 8 of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1879, the law of British India is extended to all subjects of Her Majesty, native or European, in the native states of India. This case is, therefore, governed by the Criminal Procedure Code. The right of appeal direct to the High Court is expressly given to European British subjects by section 408 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. But that right of direct appeal here is not given to any other person, and in all other cases, the appeal is to the Sessions Judge from a magistrate. Section 404 says that no appeal shall lie, save as provided by the code. Under such circumstances, can a person not a European British subject, claim the right reserved to a European British subject, because he elected to be tried jointly with a person of that class? Durant has the right of direct appeal; does Solomon possess it also? Does the fact of the joint trial carry with it, by implication, the right of appeal? We are of opinion that right is not so given by implication. The contrary opinion would be in distinct contradiction of section 404. Under section 8 of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1879, the criminal law and criminal procedure of British India is extended to all subjects, native or European, of her Majestys in the native states. The applicant, under that code, has only the right of appeal he would have had if he had been tried separately—that is to say—an appeal to the Sessions Judge (section 408). It is not necessary for us now to decide to what appellate authority the applicant can apply. The current India list states that the First Assistant to the Resident is a judicial officer next in grade to the Cantonment Magistrate, and is vested with the powers of Sessions Judge. If that be so, the appeal from the Cantonment Magistrate, under section 408, applicable under section 8 of Act XXI of 1879, would lie to the First Assistant. But we are not called upon to decide that question judicially. Our only decision now is that appeal does not lie to this court, and the application must be rejected.

Mr. Justice Jardine said:—The appellant, Job Solomon, was tried and convicted by the Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad on the verdict of a jury. The learned counsel for the appellant has stated that he was jointly tried with a European British subject, and that the Cantonment Magistrate held the trial in his jurisdiction as District Magistrate. No objection has been raised to the competency of the Magistrate to hold the trial. Although the point was raised, it has not been contended for Solomon that he is a European British subject, nor does the proceedings accompanying the petition of appeal show that he is, or that he claimed that status. Having regard to section 8 of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act XXI of 1879, we may assume that Solomon was tried under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, setction 451A cl. 6, which extends to trials of European British subjects by a District Magistrate, who is is also a Justice of the Peace, sitting with a jury, the procedure on the jury trials before a Court of Sessions, and that this section has doubtless been taken by the Magistrate to extend section 452 to this case, and to empower him to try Solomon jointly with the European British subject, in the absence of any claim by Solomon to a separate trial (see. Queen vs. McCarthy, 9 Allah. 420.) Assuming that Solomon is not a European British subject, I am of opinion that this court has no jurisdiction to admit his appeal. His counsel rested his argument on the Criminal Procedure Code, and has argued that the words, "procedure on the trial shall be the same" in section 452 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, are intended to include the procedure as to appeal, so as to allow the convicted person not an European British subject, but jointly tried with the European British subject, to appeal to the High Court as the European British subject may. I do not think, on reading the whole section, that this was the intention of the Legislature; at any rate, it has not expressed this intention, and this would be a case of *quod volint*, not *dixit*. The Legislature has, moreover, spoke clearly in two other sections of the same code. Section 408 deals with appeals from magistrates. It says, "Any European British subject so convicted may at his option appeal either to the High Court or to the Court of Sessions." In this case as shown by section 416, this right applies to convictions in petty cases and in summary trials, where other convicts are, under sections 413 and 414, debarred from appeal. By making these particular provisions, the Legislature has excluded their application to other cases, according to the rule *expressio minus est exclusio alterius*. But were there room for any doubt, it would be cleared away by section 404, which says: "No appeal shall lie from any judgement or order of a criminal court, except as provided for by this code, or by any other law for the time being in force." I am of opinion, therefore, that Solomon is not entitled under the Code of Criminal Procedure to appeal to this Court. The next question is whether any other law gives this court jurisdiction to admit his appeal. As pointed out in Queen vs. Edwards, I. L. R. 9 Bom. 333, the 27th clause of the Amendment Letters Patent of 1865 require us to "exercise appellate jurisdiction in such cases as are subject to appeal to the said High Court by virtue of any law now in force." I am not aware of any law which confers on this court an appellate criminal jurisdiction over persons not European British subjects, convicted in the territories of the Nizam. The Act of Parliament, 28 and 29 Vic. C. 15, section 3, enables the Governor General in Council to authorise and empower us to exercise all or any portion of the jurisdiction conferred by the Letters Paten; "in respect of Christian subjects of Her Majesty resident within the dominions of such princes and states of India in alliance with her Majesty" as the Governor General in Council may by order from time to time determine. In pursuance of this statute the Governor General in Council has by a notification No. 178 J., dated 23rd September 1874, (printed in both Princep's and Agnew's Code of Criminal Procedure, under section 458) conferred on this High Court of Judicature an appellate criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects of her Majesty being Christians resident in the Native states of Hyderabad, excepting the assigned districts. No other order in Council or enactment (see Thornton *vs.* Thornton, I. L. R. 10, Bombay 422, has been shown us, which extends this appellate criminal jurisdiction of this High Court to persons in the Nizam's territories other than the persons described. In the absence of any averment or other reason to believe that Solomon is a European British subject and a Christian, I am of opinion that we have no jurisdiction to entertain his appeal, and that we must reject it.

SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions have been received into the Bank of Bombay up to Saturday, the 20th July 1889, on account of the above fund:—

Naginchund Fulchund, Esq.	51	0	0
Cawasjee and Maneckbai Merwanjee Mowjee	3	0	0
Messrs. Muncherjee Framjee Cama & Sons	200	0	0
Manager, Engineer, and employes of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company	161	14	5
Motichund Haruckchund	300	0	0
Abdoola Meherali Dhurrumsey	200	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged.	1,29,504	11	0
Total Rs.	1,30,420	9	5

GRIEVOUS are the perils, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that environ those who meddle with cold iron even in the shape of the pen of the novelist. One young lady, whose novels are very painstaking studies of real life, is just now confronted by a demand for £20,000 damages, because a West End tradesman imagined that he could descry that he had served as the original for one of the characters in her latest novel. The book has meantime been withdrawn from circulation.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 18.

Roe, Lieut, Ms, R E, on leave, from Madras.
Collingwood, Lieut, Col, Bo 2nd Gloster, off leave, from Deolalee.

JULY 19.

Watling, Col, 1st Battn Bo Rifles, on leave, from Poona.

JULY 20.

Wace, Major, Ms. R A, on leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 18.

Shortland, Col, By, R A, on duty, to Poona.
Stopford, Major, By, R A, on duty, to Poona.
Lethbridge, 2nd Lieut, By R A, on duty, to Roorkee.

JULY 19.

Adye, Capt, 6th Inf. H C, on leave, to Poona.
Roe, Lieut, Ms, R E, on leave, to Oomraoti.

JULY 20.

Creagh, Lieut, 19th By Inf, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon L. H. Bayley, Commandant, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1889.

1. Drill will be held in the Town Hall on Thursday, 1st August, at 8-45 p. m. and on every subsequent Thursday at the same time until further notice. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

2 The following having joined are posted as follows:—Messrs. C. P. Jones and H. W. L. Bagnell, "A" Troop; and Messrs. G. H. Brooks, N. A. Walker., and R. Wehrli, "B" Troop.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain,
and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 19th July, 1889.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

22nd Bo I—Lt H H Nurse, Offg Wg Offr, to be Wg Offr.

Lt F W J Caulfield, Wg Offr and Qr-Mr, 10th Bo L I, having been appointed 2nd in Comd of the Bn of the Burma Mily Police, is seconded in his Regt for two years from the 16th April 1889.

The undermentioned officers having been appointed Asst Comdts in the Burma Mily Police are seconded in their Regts for one year from the dates specified:—

Lt C E Belli-Bivar, Sqdn Offr, 7th Bo Cavy (Belooch Horse) 31st May 1889.

Lt N A H Budd, Wg Offr, 12th Bo I, 20th May 1889.

Lt P T Bell, Wg Offr, 5th Bo L I, 14th May 1889.

Lt J O Monnie, S C, Wg Offr, 30th Bo I, has qualified for empt in the Transport Branch of the Comst Dept under the provisions of clause 74 I A C of 1883 as modified by clause 1889 I A C of 1885.

It is notified for information that the *London Gazettes* of the 21st and 25th June 1889 were received at Bo Army Hd-Qrs on the 18th July 1889.

Under instructions from Horse Gds, War Office, it is intimated that

R A—Major W L Davidson, J-3, has been appointment to "A" Depot, R H A.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

1st W Rdg Regt—Col F J Tidmarch to England for 3 months, on p a.

1st Bo Lancers.—Major E L Elliot in India from 20th July to 20th October 1889, on p.a.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 22.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
For Consent Decree.
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

4-89—Bomonjee and H—Soonabai, widow, vs Abdoolabhoy Bhanani—Thakurdas, D and C.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greigh and others vs Nanusha Jagoosha—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.

186-89—Pestonji and R—Joosuf Jan Mahomed and others vs. Sulemanji Ebrahimji—Tyabji and D.

318-83—Tyabji and D—Joosub Haji Moosa vs Haji Oosman Haji Joosub and others—Macfarlane, E and H.

232-88—Payne, G and S—Essoofally Mahomedally vs Mahomedbhoy Balloo and another—Little, S, F and N.

532-88—Tyabji and D—Khoombar Nathoo Daya and another vs. Valeebai and others—Little, S, F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
For consent decree.

204-88—Wadia and G—Jivibai and another vs Ramabai and another—M H Khan and J C Cama.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

452-88—Roughton and B—Jan Mahomed Heerji vs Nusserwanji Ardesir Wadia—Wadia and G. Part heard.

9-89—Tyebji and D—Hiru Dhondu vs Trimbuck Hari Fadnis and another—Chitnis and M.

47-88—Little, S, F and N—Purmanandas Jewandas vs Khimji Jewa and others—Mansuklal, D and J.

68-89—In person, a pauper, Luxumibai vs Ragooba Ramgoolam.

315-88—Bomonji and H—Rampurtab Goolabrai vs Meya Kadur Fakir Mahomed and another—Mulji, B B.

21-89—Tyabji and D—Vulubji Poonjabhai vs Carsondas Vulubhdas and another—Mansuklal, D and J.

45-89—Mulji, B B—Sayed Dada Meya bin Ebrahim Shah vs Memon Abdool Karim Tyeb—Jefferson, B D and K.

339-88—Mansuklal, D and J—Darashaw Nowroji Bhode vs Dinshaw Nowroji Bhode—Chitnis and M.

376-87—Chitnis and M—Cooverbai vs Dinshaw Nowroji Bhode and others—M D and J and C and M.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th July, as compared with the statement of the 9th July:—

LIABILITIES.	July 9. Rs.	A.	P.	July 16. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0	58,00,000	0	0
Treasury Balance	2,88,21,141	15	2	2,62,99,822	0	10
Other Deposits	3,29,82,360	9	6	3,30,32,553	6	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,73,329	14	9	3,72,548	12	4
Sundries	10,31,281	5	3	9,50,429	6	4
Rs.	8,90,11,113	12	8	8,64,55,358	9	7
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities	21,23,536	0	0	23,70,076	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	83,41,079	15	0	81,65,262	14	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	92,20,207	3	8	91,78,906	14	11
Credits on do.	83,65,712	3	9	79,53,030	15	9
Bills discounted	2,41,34,505	6	10	2,50,99,495	2	0
Balances with other Banks	5,35,489	0	2	6,42,910	2	9
Bullion	21,762	15	0	11,243	12	0
Dead Stock	12,25,520	10	7	12,24,713	2	9
Stamps	10,939	6	1	11,166	2	0
Sundries	4,19,771	1	0	3,72,756	0	7
Cash at Head Office	1,01,57,717	1	0	99,09,011	9	2
Do. at Branches	2,44,54,872	13	7	2,12,16,785	13	8
Rs.	8,90,11,113	12	8	8,64,55,358	9	7

BANK OF BENGAL.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,45,461	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	22,78,859	do.
Other Deposits	1,50,197	Increase.
Post Bills	1,00,781	Decrease.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	3,70,723	Increase.
Loans	41,300	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	4,12,681	do.
Mercantile Bills	9,64,990	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	2,48,705	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	32,38,087	do.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes th[illegible] charmingly beautiful as well as promot[illegible] growth of the hair on bald spots where the[illegible] are not decayed. Ask your Chemists f[illegible] MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by C[illegible] Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. [illegible] wholesale by the Anglo-American [illegible] Farringdon-Road, London, Eng[illegible]

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, July 20th.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi	29·500	+ ·034	— ·046	Calm	1	83·2	90·1	79·1	—1·8	87	10	0·34	10·35	—0·63
Agra	29·485	+ ·023	— ·078	S W	3	84·2	90·6	80·4	—0·1	89	10	0·03	13·44	+2·38
Allahabad	29·495	+ ·063	— ·057	N E	5	87·2	98·4	...	...	84	10	0·02	7·41	—3·94a
Jhansi	29·503	+ ·091	— ·039	N W	4	83·5	98·0	80·9	+2·6	84	6	...	9·00	—3·95a
Jacobabad	29·430	+ ·070	— ·046	E S E	7	89·7	114·2	86·6	+3·1	66	4	...	1·06	+0·22b
Karachi	29·466	— ·020	— ·102	W N W	20	85·0	93·7	82·7	+2·6	79	6	...	1·69	—0·40c
Ajmere	29·523	+ ·048	— ·074	W	7	79·3	94·8	75·6	—0·6	87	8	0·28	8·58	—0·35
Deesa	29·517	+ ·015	— ·090	W S W	13	81·2	97·2	80·3	+3·6	89	10	1·55	14·05	+3·59
Rajkot	29·544	+ ·008	— ·102	W	14	78·9	82·0	76·2	+1·3	92	10	0·30	19·29	+4·30
Neemuch	29·559	+ ·049	— ·060	W S W	4	78·7	87·7	72·7	—0·9	85	5	3·07	14·26	+3·70d
Indore	29·564	+ ·038	— ·080	S S W	5	76·3	78·2	73·1	+1·2	91	10	0·20	9·59	—4·82e
Saugor	29·524	+ ·075	— ·087	W	8	76·3	89·4	75·6	+1·8	94	10	0·34	22·71	+6·83a
Jubbulpore	29·540	+ ·057	— ·078	W S W	4	76·2	89·5	76·1	+1·5	94	10	0·55	26·33	+3·48e
Hoshangabad	29·582	+ ·102	— ·065	S W	6	76·9	85·5	76·1	+1·4	93	10	4·65	22·69	+1·18
Khandva	29·573	+ ·028	— ·080	W	7	78·8	81·2	76·3	+1·9	80	5	0·25	11·68	—1·52f
Raipur	29·505	+ ·069	— ·095	W S W	16	77·5	86·9	77·0	+2·6	93	10	0·13	...	...e
Nagpur	29·573	+ ·045	— ·069	W	17	77·6	84·7	76·4	+1·8	87	10	0·43	13·98	—8·42g
Amraoti	29·613	+ ·072	— ·051	W N W	14	75·2	80·1	72·8	—0·1	93	10	0·24	14·26	—1·89f
Akola	29·603	— ·005	— ·076	N W	7	78·4	83·0	74·2	+0·8	84	10	0·19	...	...
Surat	29·608	+ ·022	— ·069	W N W	L	79·5	82·5	65·6	—11·1	74	10	3·67	26·46	+6·88h
Malegaon	29·616	+ ·032	— ·081	W S W	12	75·4	90·9	72·6	+0·3	88	10	0·63	7·72	—2·04
Bombay	29·683	+ ·029	— ·060	W S W	28	81·1	81·6	76·0	—1·3	88	10	1·78	49·81	+6·52f
Poona	29·721	+ ·027	— ·036	W	15	72·1	76·8	71·0	+0·5	94	10	2·15	9·71	—0·86i
Sholapur	29·721	+ ·024	— ·043	W S W	11	73·1	77·8	71·0	+0·1	91	10	0·13	7·98	—1·12f
Ratnagiri	29·757	+ ·022	— ·019	S S W	14	79·8	83·4	74·4	—0·9	89	10	1·81	77·77	+20·06f
Belgaum	29·770	+ ·030	— ·029	W	7	69·9	73·7	67·9	+1·1	94	10	1·15	24·82	+4·69i
Goa	29·803	+ ·030	...	W	13	78·0	82·0	76·0	...	95	8	0·38	68·12	...f
Karwar	29·801	+ ·024	— ·034	S W	S	80·0	83·7	75·8	+1·1	86	10	0·29	113·17	+48·62f
Mangalore	29·840	+ ·023	— ·027	W	2	78·9	84·3	74·6	+2·3	91	10	0·11	71·12	+2·55
Calicut	29·889	+ ·035	— ·014	N W	7	78·5	83·7	75·1	...	90	10	0·38	49·56	—10·45
Cochin	29·898	+ ·021	— ·006	W S W	M	79·5	86·2	76·6	+2·5	87	10	0·13	44·51	—10·85
Bangalore	29·793	+ ·043	?	W	10	69·5	81·4	67·5	—1·8	85	9	...	11·03	+2·45
Secunderabad	29·710	+ ·050	— ·048	W	26	74·5	82·6	71·9	+1·3	81	9	...	8·63	—1·86j
Masulipatam	29·667	+ ·066	— ·043	W N W	9	77·8	84·5	75·6	—2·2	86	10	0·07	16·36	+5·80k
Bellary	29·788	+ ·045	— ·028	W	19	79·5	88·9	75·9	+1·9	72	10	...	2·86	—0·98e
Cuddapah	29·754	+ ·051	...	W	...	81·8	95·1	79·9	...	65	10	...	8·65	+1·65
Madras	29·748	+ ·038	— ·061	W N W	13	85·7	98·2	84·1	+5·8	58	10	...	5·15	—0·84
Coimbatore	29·856	+ ·042	+ ·001	S W	9	78·0	88·8	72·8	+2·0	84	7	...	1·65	—2·53
Trichinopoly	29·824	+ ·036	— ·005	W	17	83·8	99·1	79·8	+2·5	59	8	...	0·97	—3·81
Negapatam	29·804	+ ·032	— ·006	S W	9	83·9	92·0	89·8	+2·8	59	10	...	2·85	—1·04l
Colombo	29·920	+ ·035	+ ·008	W S W	8	83·0	83·0	76·0	...	77	6	0·18	25·15	+5·95

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
a Thunder and lightning at distance. *b* Hot wind. *c* Dust haze. *d* Thunder-storm. *e* Dark gloomy weather. *f* Passing showers during day. *g* Gale of wind. *h* Continuous rain. *i* Continuous rain for upwards of 12 hours. *j* Severe gale of wind. *k* Threatening weather. *l* Sea smooth.

SUMMARY.—Pressure has increased in small amounts in Ceylon, the Bombay Presidency, Central India, Gujarat, on the Malabar Coast and locally at Delhi and Agra. It has, however, risen rapidly at Jacobabad, Allahabad, Jhansi, and Hoshangabad, and briskly at Ajmere and at most stations in the Central Provinces. In Berar the barometer appears to have fallen slightly. Compared with the normal, pressure is below the average in small amounts in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, while in other districts the deficiency is considerable. The abnormal distribution indicates the existence of stormy weather in the Arabian Sea off the Gulf of Cutch. Wind directions are generally normal over nearly the whole of the country. The wind velocity has increased during the past 24 hours at Bombay, Bellary, Raipur, Nagpur, and Secunderabad, and the velocity this morning at 8 A.M. at the last named station was 28 miles per hour. The gradient between Bombay and Ratnagiri is fairly normal, and it is probably that the winds at Bombay will now decrease somewhat in force. The maximum temperature has risen in Sind, Rajputana, on the Malabar Coast, and locally at Allahabad, Jhansi, Deesa, Saugor, Jubulpore, Malegaon, and Madras, where it is from 3° to 7° above the average; elsewhere it has fallen, the greatest fall being 11° at Sholapur. The mean temperature of the day has risen generally in the Madras Presidency, but at other stations there has been a general fall. Except in the extreme south of the Peninsula, humidity appears to have a general tendency to increase everywhere. Skies are overcast and rain is reported from every station on the Malabar Coast, in the Madras Presidency, Berar, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Central India and also from Colombo, Masulipatam, Ajmere, Delhi, Agra and Allahabad. The largest amounts registered were 4·65" at Hoshangabad, 3·67" at Surat, 3·07" at Neemuch, 2·15" at Poona, and between 1 and 2 inches at Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Bombay and Deesa.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Murray, 1,372 tons, Captain E Worfolk, sailed on Saturday last for Cuddalore in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R. W. Gimblett, sails to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s s Wardha, 2,554 tons, Captain G. G. C. Stevenson, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE British s s Knight Companion, 2,542 tons, Captain J. Thomas, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,149 tons, Captain F Iceley, arrived in harbour on last Saturday morning from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE Coasting s s Taif, 878 tons, Captain H W Bray, sailed yesterday for Port Natal via Madras with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain J Bullock, arrived in harbour on last Saturday morning from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s s Goa, 1,231 tons, Captain R. S. Maclachlan, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta and intermediate coast ports with a general cargo.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Elektra, 2,095 tons, Captain A Lussich, sailed on Saturday last for Aden, Trieste, and intermediate coast ports with a general cargo and 58 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. C. Murray	1372	Worfolk	A	F. Muir & Co.
,, Rohilla	2171	de Horne	B	P. & O. Co.
,, Taif	878	Bray	C	H. C. Joosub.
,, Wardha	2559	Stevenson	D	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Kt. Companion	2542	Thomas	F	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Marlbro'	1161	Kidder	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co
,, Astrea	1348	Nicholson	O	Ralli Bros.
,, Lepanto	1569	Wise	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, Kerbelia	1960	Templeton	Q	B. I. S. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S. S. Kt. of St. John	2248	Bevis	2	K. Nixon & Co.
,, D. Balduino	3011	Canepa	3	F. Bazzoni.
,, Khiva	1452	Crewe	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Coromandel	2383	Reeves	5	P. & O. Co.
,, Nizam	1606	Crury	6	P. & O. Co.
,, Imperator	2417	Becktinger	7	A.-H. Lloyd's S.N Co
,, Elektra	2095	Lussich	8	A.-H. Lloyd's S.N.Co
,, Oriental	939	Rothwell	11	M. Mackenzie & Co.
Ship H. Castle	624	Nakoda	12	H. J. M. Cassum.
S.S. Iran	2316	Delargy	13	E. Bates & Co.
,, H. Balckow.	639	Doert	15	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Ponani	51[illegible]	Nakoda	16	H. Cassum & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
20	Kohinur (s)	Bullock	Calcutta, June 29.
	Patna (s)	Iceley	Calcutta, June 28.
21	Busheer (s)	Forbes	Marmagao, July 19.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	Clan Murray (s)	Worfolk	Cuddalore.
	Elektra (s)	Lussich	Aden and Trieste.
	Goa (s)	Maclachlan	Calcutta.
	Wardha (s)	Stevenson	Rangoon & Calcutta.
21	Taif (s)	Bray	Port Natal.
	Kt. Companion (s)	Thomas	Kurrachee a[illegible] werp.

The following vessels were entered f[illegible] day last:—
Steamer Nevasa, for Zanzibar, &c[illegible]
,, Kohinur, for Calcutta [illegible]

The steamer Karagola, Gi[illegible] ance on Saturday last.

July.
16 Kaisa[illegible]
17 Eth[illegible]

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 20.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Graham s—10 hogsheads stout, Lyon & Co.

Clan Murray s—1 qr cask whisky, Rogers & Co; 40 hogsheads ale and 50 cases whisky, Finlay, Muir and Co; 300 cases whisky, D Cowasjee; 1 hogshead whisky, Green and Read; 100 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 62 cases, and 2 hogsheads whisky, S H Bottlewalla.

FROM LONDON.

Kerbela s—50 barrels dry whiting, T F Bengalee; 30 packages glassware, E P Mahomed; 5 bales paper, B Sazba and Co; 13 bales paper, The Bombay Tract and Book Society; 18 packages oilmanstores, E Russooljee; 101 barrels cement, A Bhanji; 76 casks beer, J Framjee; 60 cases beer, S Cowasjee; 100 cases ale and stout, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Ganges s—4 backages medicine, F S Madon and Co; 5 packages medicine, Thomson and Taylor; 3 cases photo materials, S Narayen; 117 cases beads, F A Davur and Sons; 4 cases camphor, T Bhanji; 20 cases still hock, Brene and Co; 10 cases champagne, S Dosogne and Co.

Coromandel s—40 cases brandy, J. Nowrojee.

Kangra s—36 cases wines, E Cowasjee Dalal.

FROM BREMEN

Ganges s—40 cases beer, Wm Bell and Co; 250 cases beer, D Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Kerbella s—2 qr casks rectified spirit, M. Rasee & Co.

Wartburg s—4 hogsheads rectified spirit, H Maneckjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Govino s—4 cases eau-de-cologne, C Macdonald and Co.

Yesso s—8 cases eau-de-cologne, C Macdonald & Co.

Kerbela s—8 cases eau-de-cologne, C Macdonald & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Methley Hall s—484 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, P Takersee; 33 bales wool, S Gopaljee; 23,550 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 55 bales wool, K Khooshal; 52 bales wool, C Vasonjee; 7,000 dholls coir yarn, M Mooljee; and 200 bales hemp, D Chuganlal.

Aston Hall s—9,400 dholls coir yarn, R Amirchand; and 35,791 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Coromandel s—33 bales tanned skins, J H Ahmed and Co; 12 bales tanned skins, H H Sidick; 47 cwts olibanum, S Nurpal; 45 cwts gum arabic, J Anundjee; 17 bales tanned skins, S Mohobboy and Co; 61 cwts gum arabic, N Damjee; 40 cwts gum arabic, N Mowjee; 54 cwts gum arabic, H Khakoo; 30 cwts drugs, 15 cwts gum arabic and 3½ cwts fishmaws, B Sajun; and 3[illegible] cwts gum arabic, M Lalljee.

Kerbela s—10 bales untanned hides, B Esma[illegible] bales tanned hides, H Dharsee; and [illegible] gum arabic, D Chuganlal.

FOR HULL.

Lepanto s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killi[illegible]

FOR ANTW[illegible]

Iran s—7,000 cwts wheat, J [illegible] cwts rapeseed, 8,19[illegible] cwts castorseed, [illegible] rapeseed, J C [illegible]

Knight of St Jo[illegible] Co; 3,3[illegible] 100 [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PAINT BRUSHES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction the undermentioned case of brushes at their rooms as follows:—

On account and at the risk of Abdool Cadar Abdool Hoosein.

ACAH—900—One case containing round iron bound varnish brushes, badger tools or softness, badger tools in nickle ferrules, knotted badger blenders, thin bristle varnish brushes, gilders mitro painted, fibre ground brushes, ground painting or varnish brushes, and round brushes in nickle tubes of various sizes.

No on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, July 22, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE LANDED PROPERTY, EITHER WHOLLY OR IN MOST CONVENIENT LOTS, IN WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

On behalf of all concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless the property is previously disposed of by private contract or contracts) put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August next, at 3 p.m., the property under described, first in one lot under a reserved price, but if not sold in one lot, then in three unequal lots under reserved prices, *viz*, one of 5,294 square yards or thereabouts, including the bungalow and the greater portion of the outhouses at present standing on the premises, another of 2,754 square yards or thereabouts, and a third of 1,234 square yards or thereabouts; but if the property is not sold in one lot, or in the said three unequal lots, then in three vacant lots of 3,200 square yards or thereabouts, each measuring about 100 feet in width from north to south, and from 300 to 360 feet in depth from east to west, also under reserved prices, the bungalow and outhouses being put up for sale separately for removal of the materials.

The following is the description of the property as one lot:—

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy, on the east side of the Warden Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,518 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a private passage separating the property under description from that of Messrs. Kessowjee Damodher and Wagjee Coorji, on the south by the property of Mr. Hormasjee Nowrojee Cooper, on the east by a private passage separating the property under description from that of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Knight, and leading to Gowalia Tank Road, and on the west by the Warden Road, and which said piece is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under Nos. 331 and 338, and which messuage, tenement or dwelling-house is assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21 and 23, and was formerly in the occupation, successively, of Mr. George Cotton and Colonel Hibert, and is now in that of Mr. Haji Cassun.

For plans, conditions of sale, and other information apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasjee, and Dinshaw, at their office, No, 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of 8 very valuable vacant plots of land at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, suitable for building purposes.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following 8 plots of valuable land:—

Lot No. 1—2370 1-9 sqr yds	Lot No. 5—1527 5-9 sqr yds.
,, 2—1350 ,,	,, 6—1685 ,,
,, 3—1379 1-9 ,,	,, 7—1927 5-9 ,,
,, 4—1726 4-9 ,,	,, 8—1480 ,,

For further particulars, conditions of sale and plan apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LAW BOOKS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, opposite to Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co., the law library of the late Hon'ble Sir MAXWELL MELVILL and other gentlemen.

Catalogues are published, and the books are on view.

AUCTION SALE of 8 very valuable vacant plots of ground at Parel Road, opposite the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institution and next to the Victoria Gardens.

Under instructions from the administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following 8 plots of ground, suitable for building purposes:—

Lot No. 1—1527 square yds.	Lot No. 6—1400 square yds.
,, 2—1460 ,,	,, 7—1496 ,,
,, 3—1539 ,,	,, 8—1870 ,,
,, 4—1910 ,,	
,, 5—1477 ,,	

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and plan apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near Forbes Ice Factory, Frere Road, Mody Bay, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved, french-polished household furniture, made to order, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany cottage piano, a handsome large marble clock by John Young, of Glasgow, striking every quarter of an hour, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., the property of JOHN BOYD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 8 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mahim, fine specimens of adiantum, farley wise, bensen, formosum, vellossum, &c., anthuriums, begonias, dracaenas, dieffenbachias, marontas, crotons, arborea-vitex, creepers, &c., &c. Also a few articles of furniture, the property of THOMAS BROMLEY, Esq.

No catalogues, and the plants will be on view from Wednesday, the 24th instant.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs, BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the whole of the household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, pictures, table ornaments, a large stove, pigeons, &c., the property of H DUNK, Esq.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 22, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at a godown, opposite to their rooms.—

A quantity of stores belonging to the torpedo boats lately arrived in Bombay, consisting of sails, ropes, rigging masts, spars, lamps, bags of biscuits, flour, tinned provisions, vinegar, knives and forks, drums and tins of oil, crockery, spoons, glassware, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 ,, white mulls,
5 ,, T. red gagrapat.
8 cases white nansooks.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Adamjee—

165—281—1 case sewing needles.

On account of the concerned ex s.s. Niagara—

F T A E & Co. } 200 boxes, each 25 bars Crosfield's Mogul soap.

By order of Jaitha Bhima and Co., and on account and at the risk of Arab Ally bin Abdoola—

9 parcels of inferior pearls (Kharda).

On account and at the risk of Noor Mahomed Ally Mahomed—

A S—137—1 case knives.

On account and at the risk of Marwaree Sewdutrai Goolabrai—

J S—313—399-403—5 cases printed muslin splits.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Dada Aba—

A S—45—10368—1 case buttons.

By order of the Superintendent, Government Telegraph, a quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of clamps, washers, anchor plates, &c.

On account of the concerned—

9 bags Mauritius sugar.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome new light victoria, with moveable coach-box.
1 light English-built buggy.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 ,, second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong second hand landau.
1 Scotch collie slut.
1 black and tan terrier.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs.
CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public
uction at Nepean Sea Road, opposite the bungalow of
late Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Harridas, the valu-
nd handsome French-polished blackwood and teak-
ain and richly carved household furniture, best
rich crockery and Venetian and plain glass-
te large size hall organ, by Thomas C. Lewis,
table ornaments, China and Japanese
k's table and hanging lamps, Persian
cooking stove, by Holborn, strong-
dy's saddle, garden plants, hand-
property of H. J. CHOPE, Esq.
and the property is on view.

BLE LANDED PRO-
ctory and the machi-
thereto, situate,
Talpad, Bahria-

st of the
7th day
reet,
lic

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
,, COOPER, MADON and Co., ,,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of materials of Government Bungalow Nos 6 and 7 at Nesbit Lane, Byculla (opposite the Army Clothing Office)

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of Government Bungalows Nos. 6 and 7 at Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Bai Devcavahoo and Mr. Carsondas Valabdas, the executrix and executor of the late Mr. Dwarkadas Vassonjee, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Joshi Bhimjee Hareram, the mortgagor, and Hajee, Abdool Latiff Bheledina, the guarantor, the following valuable leasehold property:—All that piece or parcel of land, situated on the Elphinstone Estate, with the buildings and warehouses standing thereon, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,123 and three-ninths square yards, demised by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, by an indenture of lease bearing date the 12th day of October, 1886, to the said Joshi Bhimjee Hareram for the term of 50 years, and bounded as follows:—On the north by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, on the south by Kallian Street, on the east by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees and on the west partly by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees and partly by land leased to Damodhur Khimjee, which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and are situate in the Registration sub district of Bombay, and the said buildings and warehouses are assessed by the Municipal Assessor under Ward Nos. 5179 to 5182, and Street Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23. The purchaser will take the property subject to the sanction of the Port Trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LAND AT GUNBOW STREET AND HORNBY ROW, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 25th July, 1889, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the following valuable plots of building land offered for sale by Public Auction, situate at Gunbow
treet and Hornby Row, and in lots Nos, 1, 1 A, 2, 3,

1 comprising an area of .... 101·80 square yards.
,, the right to arcade
r the street and over
ea of .... 45·79 ,,
ea of .... 73·36 ,,
.... 23·83 ,,
.... 42·23 ,,
l ..... 290·01 square yards.
by the property of Mr.
by Gunbow Street,
of Gunbow Street,
nd the said land
and 580, new
, and new
essment
treet,
be

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 20.

SILVER advanced 1-16d. per oz. in London yesterday, say to 42⅜d., but Rupee Securities were unaltered in each denomination at Thursday's rates. Consols were unchanged, at 98⅛, and Indian Sterling loan remained at 107¾. In Paris, Rentes receded ½ per cent., to 83½, and Exchange on London was a trifle higher, at francs 25·16.

Wheat from quiet had become steady, but the only change in the quotations wired is an advance of 1d. per cental in No. 2 Spot Soft White in Liverpool. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the U. K. yesterday was 1,440,000 quarters, showing a decrease of 30,000 quarters since the previous Friday. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was firmer and Calcutta seed was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive by both routes, Bombay Seed remaining at 43s. 6d. per quarter. Rapeseed continued firm, and a further advance of 1s. per quarter in Cawnpore Yellow to arrive was established. The week's Import of Linseed was 7,000 quarters.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in Mid.-American in Liverpool yesterday, and the Cotton Market closed quiet all round after a small day's business, the total Sales having reached only 6,000 bales, inclusive of 600 Surats. East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value, as also were American Arrivals in all positions. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet. The Liverpool Market closed dull this afternoon with sales for the day only 4,000 bales, of which 400 were Surats, but spot and arrival prices were quite unchanged. The Imports were 2,000 bales.

The principal circumstance in connection with the Cotton Trade at Home during the past week has been the meeting of manufacturers in Manchester last Saturday, when it was resolved to adopt the short-time movement, and the usual weekly statistics from Liverpool show a considerable falling off in business in the staple, the total sales having reached only 40,000 bales against 64,000 bales during the week preceding, while there were 34,000 bales less taken by the trade and forwarded, at 81,000 bales. The Imports were 9,000 bales heavier, at 25,000 bales. The total Liverpool Stock had decreased by 27,000 bales; but, as will be seen from the figures which we give below, it was still 135,000 bales heavier than it stood this time last year, though 28,000 bales lighter than in 1887. The Stock of Surats was 3,000 bales less than on last Friday, at 153,000 bales. The figures indicating the total visible supply of Cotton for Europe show a decrease of 60,000 bales since last Friday, but those for East Indian Cotton alone are unchanged. Compared with last year, the total supply as estimated yesterday was 30,000 bales more, but as against 1887 it was 322,000 bales less; of East Indian Cotton there were 108,000 bales more in sight than at the same time last year, but 176,000 bales less compared with 1887. A decline of 1-16d. in Mid. American and an advance to the same extent in "Fine" Broach are the only changes in spot Cotton during the week; while American Arrivals had hardly moved, yesterday's quotations being 1-64d. higher for the most distant deliveries and generally 1-64d. down in other positions. Compared with the prices ruling last year and the year before, spot Mid-American was ½d. and 7-16d. higher, respectively.

The only change in New York yesterday was the trifling one of a decline of one point in August Futures at 10·45 cents, and to-day, beyond a further fall of 2 points in August Futures and the slight decline of one point for September, at 10·10 cents, there was no alteration, the spot price remaining at 11½ cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports for the week were only 2,000 bales, and the figures for the total receipts from the beginning of the season now show the reduced increase of 19,000 bales compared with last year and 284,000 as against the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparison with the two previous seasons:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	2,000	10,000	3,000
,, exports to U. K.	11,000	17,000	17,000
,, ,, Continent	10,000	15,000	2,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	5,482,000	5,463,000	5,198,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	2,738,000	2,756,000	2,597,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	1,900,000	1,785,000	1,689,000
,, Stock in the Ports	148,000	210,000	209,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 19th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	1,300,000	1,270,170	1,622,400
,, Surats	375,000	266,960	551,220
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	703,000	567,810	731,370
,, London	31,000	13,000	31,000
American Afloat	20,000	32,000	17,000
East Indian ,,	71,000	40,000	71,000
	825,000	652,810	850,370
Price of Mid.-Americans	6⅛d.	5⅝d.	5 11-16d.
,, Good Fair Dhollera	4⅝d.	4⅛d.	3 15-16d.
Difference	1½d.	1½d.	1¾d.

There was some enquiry to-day for ready Oomra description in our local Cotton market, and 1,000 bales of Julgaum changed hands at Rs. 214½ per candy, a few hundred bales of Bengal at Rs. 205-11 and Dharwar at Rs. 218 having also been taken, as well as a little Oojein at Rs. 206 per candy. The tone of the market remained steady and prices were unchanged. Nothing further has transpired in contracts for the next crop, and both Bengals for January and Broach for March delivery are quoted as before.

WHEAT has not been wanted by exporters to any extent, and only a small business has been done to-day, but the market keeps steady in tone, and prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—The feeling in this market has toned down a good deal, and transactions have been upon only a moderate scale, the great advance in the price of *Rapeseed* having apparently put a stop to purchases of that description, while the demand for *Linseed* has subsided, and for other descriptions there is little or no enquiry for export. We call rates unchanged, however, and the tone of the market steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,078	bales.
Wheat	8,696	cwt.
Linseed	3,710	,,
Rapeseed	9,310	,,
Poppy seed	2,560	,,
Caster seed	838	,,

FREIGHTS.—With hardly more ready business passing this market is firm at our quotations. The Knight of St. George (s) has been fixed at 22s. 6d. per ton for August loading. We quote as follows:—

Liverpool,	Cotton	22s. 6d.	Wheat &c.	22s.	per ton.
London	,,	,,	,,	20s.	,,
Hull	,,	,,	,,	21s. 3d.	,,
Dunkirk	,,	23s. 9d.	,,	22s. 6d.	,,
Havre	,,	22s. 6d.	,,	21s. 9d.	,,
Antwerp	,,	23s.	,,	22s. 6d.	,,
Marseilles	,,	20s.	,,	19s.	,,
Genoa	,,	22s. 6d.	,,	21s. 3d.	,,
Trieste & Venice	,,	35s. (at ex. 2s.)		27s. 6d.	,,

EXCHANGE.—Silver having advanced 1-16d. on the other side, and Calcutta having come firmer with 6 months' sight Bills 1-32d. higher, this market has been firm all day at last evening's rates, but with very little business doing either way. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Credits	do.	1s. 4 11-32d.	,,
Francs	do.	1·72	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak, with Fours for cash and the next account quoted at 100⅜ and the August settlement at 100 5-16, but the cash rate afterwards rallied to 100 7-16, at which it closed, Four-and-a-half per cent. Paper being still quoted at 104 to 104½ nominal.

SHARES.—There has not been much movement in this market to-day, but the changes in our quotations for Mill Scrip this evening are all in favour of buyers. Queen Mill shares are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 910; Alliancee, Colaba Land and Mill, Hyderabad Deccan, and New Great Eastern are all Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 585, Rs. 715, Rs. 715, and
705, respectively. Luckmidas Khimji are
2½ lower, at Rs. 1,017½, and Mazagon at
22½. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are
wer, at Rs. 3,475, and the others Rs. 2½
875. Thacker and Co. are Rs. 5
0 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

O'DONNELL—July 18, at Baroda, the wife of Captain G.B. O'Donnell, Bo. S. C., Asst. Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, of a son.

DEATH.

LIEBSCHWAGER—July 21, at 9, Hornby Row, John William Liebschwager, J.P., Supdt., Preventive Service, Bombay, Retired.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROOME—July 5, at "Waverley," Dalhousie, the wife of Captain R C Broome, 13th (D C,) Bengal Lancers, of a son.

ELLISON—July 11, at Shekh Budin, the wife of Rev Wm Ellison, Chaplain of the Derajat, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GREGORY—FISHER—July 8, at St Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev A B D Lewis, Frederick Albert Gregory, Contractor, to Ida Rebecca, daughter of T Fisher, Barrack Master, Peshawar.

DEATHS.

BECK—July 13, at Dalhousie, Winifred Mary, the beloved child of Thomas Beck, North-Western Railway, aged 18 months.

CONNOLLY—July 10, at Quetta, Annie Edith, the dearly beloved child of Henry and Annie Connolly, Royal Artillery, aged 7 years and 2 months.

HEALING—July 6, at Teok, Jorhat, Assam, aged 9 months and 20 days, Alfred Geoffrey, youngest son of John Healing, late of Dhudarpar Tea Estate, Jorhat.

NICOLSON—July 12, at the General Hospital, Howrah, Lieutenant Charles Arthur Nicolson, R N, (retired), in his 45th year, son of Major C A Nicolson, of Hawk Hill, Ross-shire, and grandson of the late Dr Simon Nicolson.

SHAW—July 18, at Bangalore, Ethel Mary, fourth daughter of P D Shaw, aged 5 years and 7 months.

SHAW—July 10, at Myngyan, Upper Burma, of dysentery, Captain George Francis Shaw, 2nd Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1889.

"PUT yourself in his place," is a sound maxim to follow in private social life before passing final judgment on any one. It is equally applicable in public life. The ordinary obstacle to its application in the latter case is that all the facts are not usually published, and thus one is unable to form an unprejudiced opinion. Now it is admitted by the most uncompromising adherent of Mr. Crawford that Mr. Ommanney, when he penned his famous confidential Note, could never have intended it for publication, or expected that it would be published. Nor is it conceivable, says the same authority, that the Bombay Government can have desired its disclosure, which can, therefore, only have come about by some stupid oversight at the India Office. Lord Reay's Government, therefore, may be acquitted of any attempt to "make evidence" for the occasion. There is nothing indeed to show that Government ordered the preparation of the Note. Judging from internal evidence, the document appears to be due to the natural desire of the Inspector-General of Police to free his soul by showing how far he had done his duty in carrying out the work entrusted to him. But naturally the Bombay Government was bound to forward it to the Secretary of State with everything else on record which would show that, as Lord Cross observed, "the information placed before Government was such as to render it necessary that an inquiry should be held in order to maintain and vindicate that purity in the administration of public affairs which has been so marked a characteristic of the Civil Service of India." Considering the way in which Lord Reay has been personally assailed, it is important to bear this point in mind. The Commissioners found—and no one has attempted to seriously dispute the point—that Mr. Crawford was the centre of a mass of corruption, with some degree of extortion, which in this country springs up so readily and spreads so rapidly. Whether in those particular cases brought before the Commissioners the charges could be held "not proved" as against Mr. Crawford personally, we have now no concern. Mr. Crawford has left the country and the service, and in his absence it is hardly fair to retry him either on old or on fresh charges based upon Mr. Ommanney's. Note and Haumantrao's confession. But Lord Reay and the members of the Government are still with us; and it is only due to common justice that Lord Reay, both personally and as the official head of the Government, should receive some public vindication in the face of the unjust accusations which were thrown at him. We need not refer in detail to the almost daily attacks which apppeared in our local contemporary and in the Allahabad paper. Every Monday morning the readers of the London *Times* saw a diatribe from the Calcutta correspondent, such as that "it is generally believed that Lord Reay is to a great extent personally responsible for the development of this grave administrative scandal." More unjustifiable still were the attacks in the leading columns of the *Times*, inspired from a quarter which can be easily surmised. It was stated with all the appearance of solemn gravity that the Bombay Government had wantonly embarked in an unseemly contention with two judges of the High Court, who had shown themselves to be the guardians of pure administration of justice; that Lord Reay persisted in violating a principle of English constitutional law by keeping in office Magistrates whose corruption had been "judicially established" (*sic*); that the complication was due to mere administrative perversity in resolving to conduct a State scrutiny of floating suspicions; that the Bombay Government feared to publish the text of the Report, or to give any information to the accused or to any one else as to the finding of the Commissioners, because they disagreed with that finding—it being perfectly well known that the action of the Bombay Government was in accordance with the distinct instructions of the Secretary of State given in a previous case and published at the time.

Now what are the plain facts as established by the papers published by the Secretary of State? Apparently to Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam is the honour due of persistently forcing Government to take notice of the "corruption" which "was prevalent round Mr. Crawford." Few have realized what force of character and consciousness of honest purpose must have been required for a man in his position to resolutely follow up the action which he took. He was the main instrument in placing before Government the information in such a shape that it was—as Lord Cross says—absolutely necessary for an inquiry to be held to vindicate the service. Assuming that Mr. Bhimbhai's primary motive was supplied in the unwarrantable attack which Mr. Crawford had made on his character in a private letter, the Commissioners said they had no reason for suspecting his good faith, while Mr. Ommanney in the 12th paragraph of his Note pays a high tribute to his cool judgment, scrupulous moderation, and sound sense, and testifies that he possessed a reputation without blemish. It may be supposed that when the Government has leisure Mr. Bhimbari will receive some official recognition of the service rendered to the State in exposing a system which others had allowed to flourish unchecked for more than a decade.

The next point which stands out clearly is that, the hands of Government having been forced, apparently Lord Reay personally took no prominent part in the inquiry which followed. His Excellency, of course, cannot free himself from full responsibility for the action of his colleagues, whether he approved of it or not. As a fact, it is evident that that action was marked by extreme care and moderation, and there is no reason to suppose that it did not meet with the full approval of the President in Council. No one has accused Messrs. Richey and Naylor of being hostile to Mr. Crawford, and, as Mr. Ommanney's Note shows, it is they who were responsible for all the preliminary steps in the inquiry. On the 24th June Mr. Ommanney received his first instructions by letter from Mr. Naylor. On 28th June, in the presence of the Chief Secretary, he received oral instructions from Messrs. Richey and Naylor, which were embodied in writing by the Chief Secretary, and which contained *inter alia* the much-discussed guarantee. This was "immunity from prosecution to any person giving evidence; and in cases of payments for promotion, or to obtain or avoid transfers, immunity from official or departmental punishment or loss." It is interesting to note that there was not, as in the Macclesfield case, immunity to those who purchased their offices; the immunity was to those who, being in office, had paid for promotion or to obtain or avoid transfers. No one reading Mr. Ommanney's Note can fail to see the force of his assertion that without the guarantee no word of direct evidence could have been elicited. The same difficulty was met with in the Macclesfield case. It was known that the Masters of the Court of Chancery had purchased their offices from the Lord Chancellor, and the House of Commons determined to impeach the corrupt Earl before the House of Lords. But it was clear that without a guarantee the Masters would refuse to give a word of direct evidence, and therefore the House of Commons passed the Act of Indemnification. The necessity for this was apparent. As an illustration, it may be mentioned that in the course of the trial one Mr. Meller was called, and he was asked whether he knew of any sum of money paid to the Great Seal upon the admission of a Master in Chancery and what sum; and he refused to answer on the ground that he was formerly a Master and had quitted that office before the Act of Indemnification, and so he was not covered by the Act, and could not give an answer without subjecting himself to a penalty and accusing himself of an offence against the law. This objection was upheld, and it was ruled that he was not bound to answer the question.

It is most probable that the Honourable Mr. Naylor had this case in mind when he instructed Mr. Ommanney to give the guarantee. In the sixth paragraph of his learned Minute, which we published last January, Mr. Justice Jardine has shown that the King can pardon an officer coming into his office by a corrupt bargain contrary to the purport of 5th and 6th, Edw. VI., c. 16, so as to save such officer from any criminal prosecution in respect of the corrupt bargain. So, supposing the office of mamlutdar to come within the provisions of the Statute of Edw. VI., it is clear that Government, as representing the Crown, had power to include the immunity from criminal prosecution in the guarantee. This principle is enforced in India by the provisions of section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code, by which any public servant accused as such public servant of any offence, cannot be prosecuted except with the previous sanction of the Government having power to order his removal. The Government guarantee in short said:—"If you will tell the whole truth in the witness box, we promise not to sanction your criminal prosecution." The legality of such a guarantee is so indisputable that the action of the High Court in ignoring it on Sathe's complaint is quite incomprehensible. As to the immunity from official or departmental punishment or loss the question is more difficult. It is simply whether the Executive is barred by any statute from granting such a guarantee. If it is—which is very doubtful in this country—then the remedy is patent. A short Act should be passed legalising everything that has been done. But we are considering the facts as they presented themselves to Messrs. Richey and Naylor on the 28th June 1888. Delay would have been worse than useless; an Act at that stage of the inquiry was out of the question; no course was open but to give the guarantee. Then came the inquiry by the Inspector-General of Police and the collection of evidence for about three weeks, when Government at last felt compelled to suspend Mr. Crawford. Government cannot be accused of undue or indecent haste. Then came Mr. Crawford's flight, and Mr. Naylor's instructions to lay a criminal complaint, which resulted in Mr. Crawford's arrest. With all the disclosures as to the mass of information then before Government, everyone must now admit that to have allowed Mr. Crawford to escape would have been a scandal that must have wrecked the reputation of every member of the Administraton. Shortly afterwards the law officers of the Crown were called in, and they are responsible for the subsequent steps of the inquiry. It is clear that it was under their advice that the complaint in the Magistrate's Court was withdrawn, and proceedings were taken under Act XXXVII of 1850. Doubts were expressed in public at the time regarding this course of action; but it is easy to see that Lord Reay and his colleagues felt bound in such a matter to follow the opinion of their legal advisers. Then came Hanmantrao's trial and conviction, the justice of which was acknowledged at the time by his refusing to appeal to the High Court, though an important point of law was involved, and subsequently by his circumstantial and interesting confession. And lastly came the proceedings before the Commissioners, which were reported in the newspapers, and must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. It was admitted at the time, and has never since been denied, that the Advocate-General, who led for Government, almost went out of his way in his scrupulous care that not one single unfair point should be taken against the accused. Where, then, from beginning to end of this sad business, is there the faintest trace of personal animus? We do not hold a brief for the Governor in Council. In our opinion mistakes were made by the Government; as, for instance, in the matter and manner of withdrawing the criminal complaint, to say nothing of the fact now patent that with such a mass of evidence there was no occasion to have recourse to the costly and clumsy machinery of a Commission at all. The case called for an act of departmental discipline, peremptory and decisive. But if a Commission were deemed necessary, it was a capital error to have sent to Calcutta for a Commission the members of which, from the nature of things, must have been as inexperienced in the customs and ways of the people of the Deccan as in the event was found to be actually the case. But this is by the way. At present we are only concerned with those matters which have become as clear as daylight, and in regard to them the verdict of the public, notwithstanding the calumnies of the *Times* and other papers, is that Lord Reay and his colleagues acted as honest gentlemen "under painful and difficult circumstances."

DR. PETERSON, Professor of Sanskrit and Acting Principal of the Esphinstone College, has been granted three months' privilege leave by Government from the 6th August and will make the fifth absentee Professor of the College. The full European staff of the college consists, we understand, of six professors, and out of these on the 7th August Messrs. Wordsworth, Hawthornthwaite, Macmillan, Barrett, and Peterson will be absent from duty, and their places supplied by substitutes. No one will grudge these fortunate gentlemen their leave and no one will grudge Dr. Peterson his holiday, but it is imposible to deny, we think, in view of the complaints which have appeared in our columns, that there has been some want of management and foresight in not arranging for the necessary absences two or at the outside three at a time, so as to avoid the injurious inferences which such a stampede of professors must inevitably suggest. Doubtless the best arrangements possible are made in each case to provide for the duties of the absentee, but it stands to reason that five-sixths of a permanent staff of any kind can never be absent without a certain loss of efficiency, and this much can be said without the smallest reflection on the zeal or efficiency of the gentlemen who are discharging the functions of the absent ones. Such a proportion of absentees would never be allowed in a Bank or private educational institution, and, so far as we can find, is not allowed in other departments of the public service. The "Civil Service Regulations," of which we gave a complete account some weeks ago, provides in article 341 that, except on medical certificate or very urgent private affairs, leave cannot be granted to any covenanted civilian, or to any member of a commission, or to any holder of an office corresponding to that of a member of a commission, if one-fifth of the officers concerned are already absent. But in the present case, not only are one-fifth, but five-sixths are absent, and the rule is utterly disregarded. If more than one in five of the members of the Bombay Civil Service or of the [illegible] Commission, or of any compact body [illegible] commission, is absent, any applicant for leave is required, in the public interests, to wait, and we should have supposed that something like the same principle would apply to the members of such a staff as that of the Elphinstone College. Apparently, however, in the view of the Director of Public Instruction and the Bombay Government, there is nothing to prevent the whole of the staff from being on leave together. His Excellency Lord Reay reminded the public a few months ago in his eloquent convocation address of the dangers of partial, superficial, and unreal education, and of the paramount necessity, above all things, of keeping up a high intellectual ideal in the colleges of the University. It is not easy to reconcile the lofty exposition of the vital importance of really efficient colleges and of the disastrous effects of superficiality in education, so impressively given on that occasion, with the somewhat happy-go-lucky fashion in which the permanent staff of the first college of the Presidency has been allowed to disappear from the scene of its duties. We say staff, because so many have gone that if the solitary faithful Abdiel were to go also, the difference, as Mr. Penny said of the municipal lamps, would be barely perceptible.

THE Liberals have not been able to secure Lord Charles Beresford's vacated seat in East Marylebone for Mr. Leveson Gower, but they have the satisfaction of reducing the Conservative majority to nearly one-third of its previous record. When Professor Beesly contested the seat with Lord Charles Beresford in 1886, he only received 1,616 votes, while Lord Charles obtained 3,101. In the 1885 election the Liberal candidate, Mr. Grant, polled 2,186 votes, while Lord Charles Beresford obtained 3,130, which may be taken as the full Conservative strength unaided by the Liberal Unionist vote. The pure Conservative majority was in 1885 944—swollen in the following year to 1,485, not by an accession, but by the abstention of about a fourth of the Liberal voters. On the present occasion, the Conservative candidate, Mr. Boulnois, has received 2,579 votes, while his Liberal opponent has obtained 2,086, thus reducing the Conservative vote by 522 votes and increasing the number of Liberal voters by 470. The Liberal abstainers of 1886 have not all returned to the fold, but a good many of them have done so, while the Conservatives, even with, doubtless, some help from Liberal Unionists, have lost ground, not only relatively but absolutely.

THE following telegram has been received from the Ambassador at Constantinople, dated 13th July:—"Commercial. In consequence of what is supposed by authorities to be an outbreak of plague, ten days' quarantine applied against all arrivals from Coast of Assye between Heit and Hoheia, Red Sea, to be performed near Jeddah."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Poona on Saturday, says the Durbar was well attended and all went smoothly. The Duke and Duchess and a large number of ladies were present and the scene was brilliant. Very heavy rain has fallen in Poona since Thursday, and the Bund and river are now quite level—a sure witness of an abundant rainfall. The rains are general, and the country and cultivators are now safe.

MEETINGS of five flour mills, namely, the Bombay, the Imperial, the Western India, the Royal, and Bapty Brothers, were held on Saturday, when resolutions, passed at a previous meeting for winding them up voluntarily, were duly confirmed. It is stated that all these mills will be amalgamated under one joint-stock company.

IN connection with the army mobilisation scheme, all batteries of Artillery in the 1st Army Corps, are to receive their full complement of horses, some 200 being at present needed to place these batteries on a war footing.

PASSENGERS and mails can now get through to Quetta, though three or four hours late, owing to detentions at the breaks on the railway. The line will be restored and trains will run through, via Harnai, within ten days, unless fresh floods interfere.

SIR EDWARD BUCK is expected to visit Poona on his return from Burma. He has gone direct to Calcutta, and will arrive at Rangoon about the 21st instant.

THE floods have greatly subsided near Larkhana, and the line is now passable for traffic, and the usual number of trains are run. Karachi, for some time, had been obliged to manage with three trains daily instead of twelve.

THE following were the traffic receipts of the Indian Midland Railway during the week ending 13th July 1889:—Merchandise, Rs. 17,439; passenger and other earnings, Rs. 25,114; total Rs. 42,553, as compared with the corresponding period last year, which were Rs. 11,124, thus shewing an increase this year of Rs. 31,429.

THE total sum paid into the Bank of Bombay up to Saturday last, to the credit of the Surat Fire Relief Fund, amounted to Rs. 1,30,[illegible]-9-5.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE INDEMNITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 19.

Replying to questions put by Dr. Cameron before moving the adjournment of the House with a view to a debate on the question of the indemnity to the Bombay mamlatdars, Sir John Gorst said that there was nothing in Mr. Justice Jardine's Minute, which had been referred to, that proved or justified the charge made in the *Times* that the mamlatdars had been guilty of corruption or bribery in their magisterial duties. The Secretary of State will support the Bombay Government in regard to the guarantee given to the witnesses so far as it does not conflict with the obligation to insure the purity of judicial officers, and the matter is complicated by the fact that the mamlatdars have judicial as well as administrative functions, but the Secretary of State and the Bombay Government will act justly. This declaration shows that there was no truth in the assertion that the Secretary of State disallowed the indemnity, and directed that the witnesses should be punished in disregard of it.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON, JULY 21.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh left Berlin yesterday *en route* for St. Petersburg.

THE CZAR AND GERMANY.

LONDON, JULY 21.

It is authoritatively announced notwithstanding the rumours to the contrary, that it is the intention of the Czar to proceed to Berlin and return the German Emperor's visit during the coming autumn.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUCCESSOR TO LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

LONDON, JULY 20.

Mr. Boulnois, the Conservative candidate, has been elected member for Marylebone (East) in the place of Lord Charles Beresford, resigned, having polled 2,579 votes, whilst Mr. Leveson Gower, the Gladstonian Liberal candidate, only polled 2,086.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir James Fergusson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that England was under no engagement which would fetter her liberty of action in the event of war between France and Italy.

THE BOMBAY MAMLATDARS.

In the House of Commons last night, Dr. Cameron moved the adjournment of the House in order to discuss the retention in office of the venal mamlutdars in the Bombay Presidency.

Sir John Gorst, in reply, said that Lord Cross was unable to repudiate the unfortunately wide immunity promised them by the Government of Bombay. Sir John dwelt upon the difficulty arising from the twofold function of the mamlatdars and undertook that if the matter were left in the hands of Lord Cross that justice would be done.

The motion was then withdrawn.

MANIFESTO BY GENERAL BOULANGER.

General Boulanger has issued a Manifesto, in which he announces that as a first protest against the recent Bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies forbidding any one to stand for more than one constituency he will stand for eighty districts at the election for the Council General.

RECEPTION OF MR. PARNELL IN EDINBURGH.

Mr. Parnell arrived in Edinburgh yesterday, the object of his visit being to receive the Freedom of that city.

His reception has been of the warmest and most popular kind.

Subsequent to receiving the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh a great meeting was held, when Mr. Parnell made a speech, in which he refuted the idea that if autonomy were granted to Ireland she would be ever actively hostile to Great Britain.

ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The case of O'Brien *versus* Lord Salisbury, which has been tried at Manchester, was concluded yesterday, and resulted in a verdict for the defendant. The charge brought against Lord Salisbury was that in a speech His Lorship made at Watford last March he libelled the plaintiff, who now claimed ten thousand pounds damages.

THE DERVISH MOVEMENT.

CAIRO, JULY 20.

Reinforcements upwards of one thousand strong are advancing from Sarras to join the force under Wad-el-Njumi.

A force of fifteen hundred British troops is being formed at Assouan, which will be under the command of Major General De Montmorency.

THE DISAFFECTION IN CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 20.

Several battalions of Turkish troops have been ordered from Beyrouth to Crete.

LADY HELEN BLACKWOOD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 21.

The engagement of Lady Helen Blackwood, daughter of Lord Dufferin, to Mr. Monro Ferguson, M.P., is announced.

THE CHINESE ENVOY.

Mr. Hart arrived at Gnatong on Friday afternoon and proceeded at once to Darjeeling. Hopes of an understanding are held out, but nothing definite is known.

BREECH-LOADING TWELVE-POUNDERS.

A sufficient number of the breech-loading twelve-pounders will reach India this year to arm all the artillery of First and Second Army Corps and two reserve batteries.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 21.

The Hpoongyee Boh Ootama, who has been captured in Minbu district, was Boh Shway's chief lieutenant, and on the former's death succeeded to the command.

General Gordon leaves to-night for Mandalay, where the Chief Commissioner has now arrived.

Part of the Woontho territory is disturbed by dacoits, and in one forest of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation the bands have had to stop work.

The Tsawbwa is co-operating with the Deputy Commissioner of Katha, and it is expected that the gang will soon be crushed.

A circular order has been issued to all Deputy Commissioners modifying the orders respecting the deportation of villagers.

The s. s. Khandalla experienced heavy gale whilst crossing from Calcutta and lost her foretopmast.

The rainfall here is very short.

FEMALE MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR SHOLAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, JULY 20.

A densely crowded meeting was held last evening in the Ripon Hall for the purpose of concerting measures to open a female medical school and hospital here. Srimati Swarnakoomari Devi was voted to the chair. Miss Sorabjee addressed the meeting in Mahratti and in English. Resolutions were adopted to establish a branch of the Lady Dufferin Fund, appointing an influential Standing Committee. A subscription of Rs. 700 was raised on the spot, Rao Saheb Warad giving Rs. 250.

MR. OMMANNEY'S NOTE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 20.

Mr. Edulji Dinshaw publishes in the *Phœnix* this morning copies of the correspondence between himself and Mr. Ommanney upon the subject referred to in the confidential Note. The correspondence does not show that Mr. Ommanney pressed for information and Mr. Edulji never intended to withhold any. Not being a resident of Poona, Mr. Edulji had no interest in the Crawford inquiry. In course of his letter he says :—"I will not say anything as regards the courage and fairness displayed by Mr. Ommanney in making reflections upon my veracity under cover of secresy and privilege, being denied the protection which the law affords against such wanton aspersion. I must appeal to the public to judge between the over-zealous Acting Inspector-General of Police and me."

On the subject of the correspondence, the *Phœnix* remarks :—"Mr. Ommanney had desired Mr. Edulji Dinshaw to send him a written statement at once, and Mr. Edulji stated what he could from memory. If Mr. Ommanney considered the date important, he had simply to tell Mr. Edulji so, and to give him time to find out the information from his bankers. Mr. Ommanney does not say what motive Mr. Edulji, a comparative stranger in Poona, could have in withholding any information from the Inspector-General of Police.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, outward bound for Kurrachee, left here this morning.

PENANG, JULY 21.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Berenice left for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1-3 15-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98½
3 per cent. French Rentes..............	83½
4 per cent. Rupee paper..................	67 9-16
4½ per cent. „	69⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..............	107¾
Bar Silver	42⅛

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	40,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	6,000	„
„ „ Import of Cotton ...	25,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	5,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton......	703,000	„
„ „ Surats ...	153,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London.	31,000	„

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 20.

10 p.m.	80·5

SUNDAY, JULY 21.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	80·3
2 p.m.	83·7
4 p.m.	83·6

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(JULY 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam right. Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

Galveston route to the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Paraguay and Uruguay interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 21st July 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	21	12	22	...	45
Suez	21	1	28	1	31

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 21st July 1889.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	13	...	5
„ Kurrachee ...	...	8	...	1
„ Madras.........	...	19	...	1

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 5.

BY general consent the pomp and circumstance connected with the visit of the Shah quite throw into the shade the pageantry and display, brilliant as they were, of the Royal Jubilee celebration two years ago. If anything, there is a tendency to think that too much has been done, and there is some justification for the remark, emanating, not from a Radical, but a Conservative quarter, that if our illustrious visitor had been the Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Germany, and the King of Italy, all rolled into one, he could not have had a grander reception. Intelligent foreigners who have happened to be in London during the past five days and seen the principal *tamashas* are willing to admit that we do some things well. To begin with, it was a happy idea to bring the Shah up the river from Gravesend in State in the present condition of the weather; but it was a great risk to run. Our climate is so changeable. Ask a visitor from abroad what strikes him most about this huge conglomeration of towns called London, and he will tell you the Thames, or rather that portion of it stretching from Woolwich to Westminster. But to be seen to advantage a fine clear day is indispensable, and it is only at rare intervals that we enjoy such a long spell of sunshine as that with which we are now being favoured. In this respect our climate has been much more genial so far than it was when the Persian potentate last came amongst us, sixteen years ago. He is said to have remarked, *apropos* of his journey to Windsor Castle on a fine day—he entered London, if I remember correctly, amidst a downpour—that he now found how true it was that Paradise was hidden by clouds. Perhaps the story is invented, but it is more probable than many of those very uncomplimentary sayings and doings attributed to His Majesty by imaginative journalists, against which Mr. J. Theodore Bent, Mr. Rees, and Lord Castletown very properly protest in their interesting contributions about Persia to this month's reviews. Supposing the Shah were the ignorant, ill-mannered, and utterly uncivilized person he is represented to be in the tales circulated, considering that he is our guest, ordinary politeness should cause us to remain silent. But in these days of sensationalism certain journals are not to be deterred by old-fashioned notions of propriety from holding up to ridicule and contempt any individual, whatever his station in life may be, provided he (or she) is good "copy." Fortunately the Shah does not, it seems, read English, and the vulgarity of some—not by any means all—of our newspapers is not likely to be translated to him even if his multifarious engagements permitted him to bestow sufficient time upon the study of the public prints. Still English journalists are not any worse than their Continental brethren, and not half so bad as some of them. It is reported that in one of the countries visited by Naser-ed-Deen before he came to England a leading member of his suite remonstrated with a newspaper writer for publishing such utter fabrications about the Imperial traveller. The imaginative scribe with cynical frankness replied that it was necessary to manufacture stories about the Shah, simply because they were demanded by the public. If this is true, as in a measure it undoubtedly is, not only of Continental countries but of England also, whose fault is it but that of the persons who have created a vitiated taste on the part of not a few newspaper readers?

In comparing the magnificence of the Shah's welcome with the rejoicings on the occasion of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign, it must be admitted that in one particular the latter were superior. I refer to the scantiness of the bunting displayed in the streets. It is true that when the Shah went to partake of the hospitality of the City on Wednesday the thoroughfares within the civic boundaries were profusely decorated, but west of what used to be Temple Bar few buildings were specially adorned. An exception must be made in the case of the immense hotel at the corner of Northumberland Avenue and Whitehall Place, which presented a very gay appearance, contrasting with the National Liberal Club opposite, which did not hang out a single banner on its outer walls. Most of the windows of that establishment, however, were crowded with members when the procession returned to Buckingham Palace from the Guildhall, and to their credit it must be said that, so far as my observations extended, nowhere on the line of route did the Princess of Wales, looking as beautiful, charming, and youthful as ever, receive a heartier greeting as she drove past with one of her daughters and her two sons. Whatever fluctuations there may be in the popularity of others, the amiable consort of the Heir-Apparent never for a moment loses her hold over the affections of all classes of the community, and no member of the reigning House, not even the Queen herself, is received with such demonstrative plaudits as those bestowed upon "the Princess" whenever she appears in public. I see that some of the papers speak of the cheers given for the Shah upon this as upon other occasions as rather feeble. My own impression is that His Majesty's treatment by the crowds has on the whole been particularly good—certainly infinitely better than that accorded to some of the most powerful of the European rulers who have officially visited England within the memory of many of us. One of the features of the Guildhall banquet most generally commented upon was the candour with which the motives of the quite unusual amount of good-will now being manifested to the Shah were confessed by the Prime Minister in his characteristic and appropriate speech. Without overmuch circumlocution His Majesty was given to understand that he was being *feted* in this almost unprecedented manner, not out of regard for himself personally, but in order to purchase his alliance for political and commercial purposes, particularly commercial. After this straightforward avowal, let none of our French critics call us in future a nation of dissemblers.

It would weary your readers if I were to describe all the functions held in honour of the King of Kings, but I must say a few words about the truly Royal entertainment given to His Majesty by your distinguished fellow-citizen, Sir Albert Sassoon. I was one of those favoured with an invitation to this splendid and never-to-be-forgotten gathering. A fair proportion of the readers of the *Bombay Gazette* have probably seen the inside of the Empire Theatre. To decorate so highly decorated an interior would seem to correspond to the useless task of gilding refined gold. But beautiful from a decorative point of view as the auditorium of the well-known theatrical palace in Leicester-square ordinarily is, it was upon this occasion rendered more gorgeous still by the tasteful use made of the electric light and the floral embellishments. Upon the stage, in and about the orchestra, over the *loges*, upon the fronts of the various tiers, the loveliest and costliest flowers were arranged in the greatest possible profusion. It is no exaggeration to say that the air was heavily laden with the scent of the many thousands of roses, gardenias, orchids, and other flowering plants that adorned every nook and corner of the vast auditorium. The entrance-hall, the grand staircase, promenades, &c., were decorated in a corresponding manner, and some fine palms added much to the Oriental character of the scene, suggesting a chapter in the Arabian Nights. Without or within were trophies of flowers and plants, while the exterior was also gaily illuminated. The guard-of-honour, composed of Household Troops, further added to the picturesqueness of the scene, and made us forget for the moment that we were in dingy Leicester-square. Except the Grand Circle, which was reserved for the Royalties and their immediate friends, the guests were free to take what seats they pleased. It was amusing to see such men as Mr. Goschen and Sir Henry James leaning over the balcony of the upper promenade like ordinary frequenters of this temple of varieties. There was no favouritism outside the Royal circle—as to the disposition of seats. Dukes and Duchesses, though not exactly in the gallery—the gods and goddesses on this occasion seemed to be principally royal footmen and upper servants—were very close to it, and Cabinet Ministers did not decline places in parts of the house for which on ordinary occasions a very moderate change is made. The Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin with two or three friends occupied one of the stage boxes usually reserved for Royalty, but did not stay quite till the end. The view from the upper promenade was one that will not easily fade from the memory of those who were privileged to see, and almost baffles description. I heard some one lamenting that evening dress for gentlemen was made *de rigueur* so that uniforms could not be worn. I do not agree with this. The black dress of the male portion of the audience gave just that relief to the mass of colour that was needed to make the *tout ensemble* artistically perfect. Whether out of compliment to the Shah's well-known love for precious gems or not I am unable to say, but certainly there never was such a display of tiaras. One of the loveliest was that worn by the Marchioness of Londonderry, who occupied one of the boxes on the grand tier, and who, in the opinion of many persons, was one of the most handsome women in the theatre. In an adjoining box were the youthful Duke and Duchess of Portland. Her Grace is tall and *distinguee*, and has a pleasing expression. The couple that attracted most attention after the Shah himself were the Princess Louise of Wales and her *fiance*. At first she occupied a seat in the second row with her sisters, but she was subsequently brought to the front, where she was joined by the Earl of Fife.

The portrait of the Prince of Wales's future son-in-law given in this week's *Illustrated London News* is not a good one. That in the *Pall Mall Budget* is much better. He looks, or rather looked, seated among such a galaxy of illustrious personages, rather shy. Though not what would be called boyish in appearance, the disparity between the ages of himself and the Princess does not seem so great as it is. He has, however, a tendency to baldness. I do not remember whether he is decorated; but on this occasion he wore neither star nor ribbon, and it may interest your fair readers to know that he eschewed jewellery. We were asked for nine, and when I arrived shortly after that hour there were few seats upstairs unvacated, and more than half of the stalls were occupied. The entire floor was covered with stall seats. The performance commenced immediately upon the arrival of the Shah shortly before ten o'clock, and consisted of the ordinary programme with the vulgarity omitted. The Shah had upon his immediate right the Princess of Wales and on his left Princess Christian. The accomplished Envoy, Prince Malcom Khan, sat immediately behind His Majesty, and acted as interpreter. The part of the entertainment that seemed to amuse the Shah most was the acrobatic performances of the "Craggs" as they are called. He lifted his hand in astonishment at their skill and agility, and frequently commented upon their cleverness to the Prince and Princess. Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, "La belle Siffleuse," as she is rightly styled, also attracted his close attention, and judging from the long time he scrutinized her through his opera glasses the American lady whistler may congratulate herself on having won His Imperial Majesty's heart as completely as Miss Cornelia d'Anka, the burlesque actress, when he was in England before. It was past midnight before the curtain fell on the concluding tableaux of the ballet divertissement "Cleopatra," and by this time the delicate-looking little boy, the Shah's favourite, was fast asleep. Refreshments, including a regular supper for those who preferred it, were served. The Royalties, with a selected few, including Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, the Marquis of Hartington, the Duchess of Manchester, Lord and Lady Lodonderry, had supper together. Both Sir Albert and Reuben Sassoon were indefatigable in looking after the comfort of their numerous guests, one and all of whom seemed to thoroughly enjoy the princely hospitality of their popular hosts.

The prevailing dulness of home politics has this week been temporarily relieved by the Royal messages addressed to Parliament with reference to provision for Prince Albert Victor and Princess Louise of Wales. Although it was not unexpected that a grant for the Princess would be asked for, the inclusion of Prince Albert Victor in Her Majesty's communication came as a surprise even to the front Opposition bench. Mr. W. H. Smith is greatly blamed by many of his friends as well as opponents for having postponed the appointment of the Committee promised by his predecessors, and the *Times* as representing the Liberal Unionists is very indignant with the First Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Smith chivalrously accepts the entire blame, but it is well understood that he is not solely or mainly responsible for the neglect to deal promptly with a delicate and irritating subject. Some surprise is expressed that 125 members, exclusive of tellers, should have been found to vote for the amendment for including the Civil List of Her Majesty within the scope of the inquiry, but perhaps the most astonishing thing about division is the fact that an ex-Cabinet Minister (Sir George Trevelyan) and a prominent subordinate member of Mr. Gladstone's last administration (Mr. Woodall) should have voted with the minority.

The *Times*, in noticing the Crawford Blue-Book, did not care to go beyond pp. 8-9. The statements there made respecting Mr. Crawford's indebtedness and reckless borrowings are enough for the leading journal, whose conductors there and then give up Mr. Crawford. They do not, however, omit their usual snarl at Lord Reay. By the way, mention of Lord Reay's name reminds me that when, the day after the last mail left, I had the opportunity of going carefully through the papers, I saw that the Governor of Bombay is not responsible for the publication of Mr. Ommanney's extremely frank report. In his despatch, written on March 15, in para. 10, Lord Reay in Council says :—"We take this opportunity of forwarding *for the perusal of your Lordship in Council* a copy of a Note by Mr. Ommanney," &c. The careless editing then has taken place in England and not in India. The printer's, or printer's reader's errors in the Note are very many. "Lose" is "loose" several times over, Mr. Richey's name is spelt in the form which the President of the Local Government Board affects, Mr. Ommanney's Biblical allusion to Mr. Crawford making friends with the mammon of unrighteousness is made "the mammon of unrighteous men," and so on, and so on.

Mr. John Albert Bright, M.P., eldest son of the late John Bright and successor to his father in the Unionist seat of Central Birmingham, told me a story last night about His Highness Holkar, which is very much to the credit of the much-abused Maharaja of Indore. Its perusal may perhaps moderate the fierce judgment which Mr. Robert Knight is frequently expressing regarding His Highness. When Mr. Bright fell ill last autumn Holkar sent a long letter of sympathy which gave the illustrious invalid much gratification. His Highness expressed his sense of the good services Mr. Bright had rendered to India, and expressed the hope that so useful a life as his might long be spared. Then, so timed as to reach England just before the new year, Holkar sent Mr. Bright a prettily-trimmed bag, neatly embroidered with gold, containing a few seeds, respecting which Holkar said the tradition was that if two persons were to eat the seeds at the same time the friendship between them would become eternal. This gift reached the great Tribune during one of the favourable periods of his long illness, about the same time as the sympathising message from the Congress. "My father," says Mr. Bright, "ate a few of the seeds, and was not a little touched with the good feeling shown to him in his illness by an Indian Prince and by the Indian people." The kindliness of feeling displayed by Holkar not unnaturally made the member for Central Birmingham curious to know whether the stories industriously circulated to the detriment of the ruler of Indore could possibly be true. All that could be said in reply to his questions was that damaging stories were current, but that it did not follow they were true, because they were current. Perhaps, if the other side could be heard, things might have a different complexion. Anyhow, as so much is said to Holkar's detriment, it is a pleasure to be able to tell a story so full of humanity and good-will.

Deccan Mining shares fell last night to 3¼. They have not been so low since July last year, when the inquiry was being conducted. A very good authority stated two days ago that he knew as a fact that the Secretary of State would not sanction the Mehdi Hasan scheme. I doubt if anyone knows positively anything as to Lord Cross's determination. But, it must be admitted, things look as though they were tending in the direction named

Rumour has it that in all probability the
of Connaught will be Commander-in-Chief
in succession to Sir Frederick Roberts,
of that most lucrative post in th
early in next year.

THE DURBAR AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 20.

A DURBAR was held this afternoon at the Council Hall by His Excellency the Governor, who delivered to several native gentlemen the decorations they are entitled to wear by the titles conferred on them some time ago by the Viceroy. The titles were Mahamahopadhyaya and Shams-ul-Ulma. The public generally as well as the naval, military, and civil officials of the station were invited to attend, and responded very numerously to the invitation. A guard-of-honour was in attendance at the Hall, and in the neighbourhood a temporary saluting battery was stationed to announce the arrival of the Governor. The ceremony took place at 5-30 p.m.; but to avoid disorder through late arrivals those who wished to attend were requested to be in their places a quarter of an hour earlier. Before 5 o'clock the gentlemen, both European and Native, commenced to arrive at the Council Hall. There were also several Chiefs and Sirdars who came in state, and many civilians. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, attended by Colonel Becher and Captain Herbert, arrived shortly after 5-15, and was soon followed by Lord Reay, who was welcomed with a salute from the battery.

The native gentlemen who were to receive their killuts or decorations, Messrs. Rajaram Shastri Bodas, Gopal Padhye Gurjur, Balashastri Agashe, Ramdixit Apte, Rambhat Thalkikar, and Abdul Latif Londe, were allotted seats near the dais. After His Excellency, who had entered the room with H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, preceded by the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries, and by the Members of Council, attended by their respective staffs, the recipients of the decorations were called and led up to the dais, where Lord Reay, after receiving the decorations, which consisted of a white gold-edged shawl from Mr. Kelkar, handed the same to the gentlemen on whom Mr. Heaton placed them. The usual attar and pan having been distributed the ceremonial closed, and His Excellency the Governor left in state, followed immediately afterwards by the Duke of Connaught. The Mahamahopadyayas and the Kazi were warmly congratulated by their friends.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

Duke of Portland's Ayrshire	1
Mr. Douglas Baird's Eldorado..................	2
Mr. Manton's Seclusion	3

Yet another has been added to the long list of successes gained by the Duke of Portland's splendid stud of racers. The famous Ayrshire, the Derby winner of a year ago, won the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park on Friday, and brought another ten thousand sovereigns to the pocket of his master. Ayrshire, a black four-year-old horse, by Hampton *ex* Atalanta, has had a singularly successful career, and it may be interesting to recall his doings of last season. Of the many times he appeared on the course, he had only two reverses. These were, when he lost the St. Leger and when he came in three-quarters of a length behind Lord Calthorpe's Seabreeze, in running for the Lancashire Plate at Manchester Autumn Meeting. As a two-year-old, it will be remembered, he gave great promise, winning beautifully five races out of seven, and last year he more than fulfilled that promise. The Derby was of course his most important win, but he opened the season at Newmarket in April by quite running away with the Riddleworth Stakes. At Newmarket again in May the Duke of Portland's stud had it all their own way. Ayrshire and Johnny Morgan were both entered for the Two Thousand Guineas. But it was not considered that either of them would have a chance against Friar's Balsam, which was the favourite, and on which 3 to 1 was offered at starting, 8 to 1 being given against Ayrshire's chances of winning and 25 to 1 against Johnny Morgan's. What was the surprise when Ayrshire passed the post first, leading by two lengths, followed by his stable companion, although the latter had rather a stiff run to secure second place, only beating the Duke of Westminster's Orbit by a head; while the favourite made fourth. The next was the Derby, when Ayrshire, the favourite, won again by two lengths. His next success was when he made his last appearance for the season. This was at Newmarket First October Meeting, when he won the Great Foal Stakes.

Mr. Douglas Baird's El Dorado, third in the Derby, which was run at the beginning of the month, seems to have made good running for the Eclipse Stakes, coming in second, and in front of Seclusion. El Dorado has done well in showing up so well against the winner of last year's Derby. He has done some good work since first he appeared on the field, and his owner has every reason to be proud of him. Last season he came well forward, winning on four occasions out of eight, and once beating Donovan, the winner of this year's Derby—in running for the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Goodwood Meeting—by about a dozen lengths.

Regarding the third on the list, Seclusion, she was also third in the last race of importance she took part in, namely, when she was beaten by L'Abbesse de Jouarre and Minthe in the Oaks on the 7th ultimo. It was somewhat late last season ere Seclusion, a ch. f. by Hermit *ex* Boundary, was brought upon the course to try her metal as a two-year-old, but ere the racing for the year was brought to a close, she ran in as many as ten races, numbering amongst those three wins. Her first three appearances were not of much account, except that she showed improvement in her pace each time, until at the Kempton Park Meeting in July such confidence was placed in her that, on being entered for the International two-year-old Plate, she was selected as favourite. She disappointed her admirers, however, by only securing third place. It was a good race, and only about half a length separated Seclusion from Sir R. Jardine's Leap Year, which carried off first honours, but it was a result which spoiled in a measure her reputation or the confidence placed in her, and when two days later she appeared on the field to try for the Betland Plate at Leicester, 5 to 1 were offered against her. This was the best race she ran of the season, and a hard and intensely exciting finish ended in Seclusion beating Baron de Rothschild's Claricle by barely a head, only a head also dividing the latter from Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Taxus. She was chosen as favourite again for the Malecomb Stakes at Goodwood in August, and justified the confidence placed in her by running quite away from the others and passing the winning post at a canter ten lengths ahead. At Newmarket Houghton Meeting she won the Criterion Nursery Handicap, although she was only nominated for third place.

THE NEW GRAVING DOCK.

THE progress report for June of the works on the new graving dock is as follows :—

1. The rains commenced on the 6th, but the progress of the works was not appreciably affected. 20·56 inches fell during the month.

2. By the end of the month 190 lineal feet of the trench was completed to foundation level out of the 478 feet commenced.

3. The masonry for the walls was commenced on the 17th at the south end of the east trench, and at the end of the month a length of 185 feet was built up to the underside of the first altar.

4. During the month two additional centrifugal pumps were fixed and the shafting and engine for driving the mortar-mills got into position.

5. The following materials were on the ground the end of the month :—

Rubble	66,0
Composite facing, rough and dressed	2
Dressed altars and ashlar.............	
Rough do. do.	
Sand..........	
Lime..........	
Cement	

6. Mr. McConnoch
ed, and that it wa
shipment on th

7. The t
month a
amou

NOTES FROM JHANSI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JHANSI, JULY 16.

I CANNOT describe my trip from Bhopal to this scattered semi-military station, as the train runs at night. Considering the permanent way has recently been completed, the railway line is all that could be desired, travelling at the rate of about twenty-five miles per hour. But the lighting of the carriages could be greatly improved.

The mail train arrived here at the appointed time (5 a.m.) I was sadly disappointed on finding that there were no refreshments to be had—not even a cup of coffee or tea! This roused my ire, considering that there are fourteen mail and mixed trains "up and down" running daily. Some kind of temporary arrangement should have been made before this for the comfort of the travelling public. "Light refreshments" are all that is desired, and it is to be hoped the popular agent, who resides at this important station, will be so good as to look to the wants of the passengers, and not allow them to go to the dak bungalow (nearly 2 miles distance) for chota hazri, especially when one has a through ticket to Cawnpur or Toondla, where the trains arrive at about midday. To "break journey" at this station for chota hazri is simply absurd and waste of time.

The I. M. Railway buildings of artistic design are in active progress and in a few months hence the most important offices will be ready for occupation. The buildings are all constructed of table-made bricks. This I cannot comprehend when good building stone is procurable at a short distance and at reasonable rates. Perhaps economy or rather cheapness is the order of the I. M. R. Company and not durability? There must be some good reason for having all public and private buildings constructed of brick at this station. Perhaps the intense heat (110°) in the summer precludes structures of granite.

It is expected that through railway communication between this station and Manickpur-Junction with the E. I. R. will be opened for traffic on or about the 1st proximo. At present there is a break of about 80 miles between Mau and Banda.

When through communication to Manickpur is opened, shikaris will have much to be thankful for. The rod and gun will be in great demand. The rivers Betwa, Dhasan, Ken, Bagun, and Pysani are well stocked with mahsir, rahu, &c., while the forests—some are "preserves"—are inhabited with Mr. Stripes and other large game. Last month a gentleman, being bored with a young panther, which haunted his habitat, determined to bag him "dead or alive"! Mr. Spots, being in a hungry mood, made his appearance about 8 p.m., when a well directed shot gave "the cat" his quietus; he measured 5½ feet from tip of nose to end of tail.

Rain is sadly needed in this district. The stifling heat during the day and night is uncomfortable; so much so that punkahs are still in demand.

DEATH OF MR. J. W. LIEBSCHWAGER.

WE regret to have to announce the death yesterday morning of Mr. John William Liebschwager at his residence in Hornby Road, Fort, at the ripe age of seventy-four years. Mr. Liebschwager formerly belonged to the old service of sailing ships in the China tea-trade, and subsequently held the post of Superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service. One of his achievements will be remembered by old residents of Bombay. In those old days there was a notorious band of smugglers, known as the "Bunder Gang," who had given considerable trouble to Government and baffled for a long time all attempts at capturing them. At last by the vigilance of Mr. Liebschwager the daring bandit with his accomplices was arrested, tried, and convicted by the late Supreme Court. The leader of the gang was transported for ten years, his companions being sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Mr. Liebschwager retired in 1869, after an active service of thirty years, and Government in recognition of his valuable services presented him with a handsome bonus in addition to his well-earned pension. He was born in 1815, a year of which he often used to speak with pride as being one in which Waterloo was won. He was of a gentle disposition, and was a staunch but unobtrusive friend of the poor. His funeral last evening was largely attended by his relatives and Native as well as European friends.

DARING ROBBERY AT BELLASIS ROAD FOUNDRY.

ON Friday night last the office at Messrs. George Gahagan and Company's Iron Foundry, Bellasis Road, Byculla, was broken into and a tin cash box, containing Rs. 5,900 in currency notes and three cheques upon the local banks for sums varying from three thousand to nine thousand rupees, besides other valuable papers, taken from an iron chest, which was found broken open. The entrance into the premises was apparently effected by forcing open the front door, but the robbers are supposed to have first got admission by getting over some part of the compound wall on the north side, as a police ramoosee was always stationed at the front entrance into the foundry on the south side. On the matter being reported to the police the following morning, Inspector Cobb set to work at once, sending his special men into different parts of the native town to ferret out any information that might lead to the discovery of the theft. He also commenced a searching enquiry, himself visiting the premises where the burglary was committed, arresting the police ramoosee who was on duty that night, it being considered that it was through his neglect in not going his proper rounds that the thieves had acted in the manner they had done with impunity and carried away such an amount of property. No sooner was this done than certain information was received by a policeman that some two or three persons were engaged in a room of a house with closed doors near by the Mahomedan Jumatkhana in the native town, near the Khudduck, dividing the spoil of their previous night's adventures, which consisted of a large number of currency notes, it having been observed through a small crack in the window of the room where they had assembled. The policeman on pouncing upon the parties so concerned by breaking into the room, caused a sudden panic amongst them. They at once threw a quantity of papers out of a window into a gully behind, supposed to be the cheques and also some portion of the currency notes; two of the parties were arrested, the one, a Borah by caste, named Dossa Mamoojee, and another Mahomedan, a native of Kattiawar, named Soonda Ameer, but a third man effected his escape. Currency notes to the amount of over Rs. 3,000 were recovered from the men arrested, who are at present in the custody of the police. Since then two other men, supposed to be connected with the affair, were arrested, and Mr. Cobb, with his subordinates are vigorously instituting further enquiries with the object of recovering the remaining portio
of the stolen property as well as arresting all the
petrators of the deed. Messrs. G. Gahagan an
appears, had only drawn the money from th
Friday with the view of paying their wor
ed at their foundry on the followin
payment of the wages to the u
was consequently delayed.

TELEGRAPHIC

SIMLA, Jul
Allahabad
small de
statio
st

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 5th July, arrived at Mazagon at 5 o'clock last evening. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr W O Holland
Mr Drysdale
Mr Edington
Miss Edington
Conductor Nowis
Mr Rubie
Mr Anderton
Surgeon Maconochie
Surgeon Dixon
Dr Perkins
Dr Majoris
Mr Donovan
Mr Hammett
Mr Mitchell

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Chatfield
Mr Wynne
Major Brereton
Major Graham Stone
Mr Martin
Mr Sheppard
Major Smith
Mr Methven
Mr Massey
Mr Lambert
Mr Drew
Mr Resley
Mr and Mrs Henderson
Capt Lowry
Mr McV Smith
Mr Green
Mr Kou h
Mr Humphrey
Mr Aujangar

FROM ADEN.—Mr F Guyon.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 29TH TO 5TH JULY INCLUSIVE.)

A State Concert was given by the Queen's command at Buckingham Palace on Friday.

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held a Levee at St. James' Palace on Saturday.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday presided at a meeting of the Father Damien Memorial Fund, when the recommendations of the executive committee were adopted.

The Shah of Persia arrived in the Royal yacht at at Gravesend on Monday afternoon, and was met by the Prince of Wales, with whom he proceeded up the Thames in a special steamer to Westminster, whence he was taken by road to Buckingham Palace. The Shah on Tuesday received the *Corps Diplomatique* and Her Majesty's Ministers, and then proceeded to Windsor, where he lunched with the Queen, and in the evening he was present at a State performance at the Royal Italian Opera. On Wednesday His Majesty visited the City and was presented with an address at Guildhall. In the evening he dined with Earl Cadogan, and later was present at a State Ball given in his honour at Buckingham Palace.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Carnarvon called attention to the reported disturbances in Armenia, but Lord Salisbury said the British Government were under no special obligation to interfere in that country. On Monday Lord Salisbury, replying to a question, said the Government had no exact information respecting the seizure of the Delagoa Railway, but he regarded the conduct of the Portuguese Government as high-handed and unjust, and they had been informed that they would be held responsible for any losses accruing to British subjects. Last night the Royal Message announcing the intended marriage of the Princess Louise of Wales with the Earl of Fife was brought up.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. Sexton moved the adjournment, in order to complain of the suppression of Sunday's meeting at Cork, the arrest of Mr. O'Brien, and the conduct of the police, and a debate, extending over several hours, followed, the motion being eventually rejected by 212 to 128. On Tuesday the Committee on the Universities (Scotland) Bill was resumed, and, after much discussion, the Government proposition with regard to theological tests was carried by 219 to 157. The other clauses were agreed to. On Wednesday the Welsh Intermediate Education Bill was discussed, but the debate was not concluded. Last night the Royal Messages relating to a provision for Prince Victor of Wales and Princess Louise of Wales, on her intended marriage, were referred to a Select Committee after some discussion, an amendment to extend the inquiry being negatived by 226 to 106. The Scotch Local Government Bill was then considered in committee.

At a meeting held on Monday to hear the opinions of eminent medical men on the prevalence of rabies, a letter from the Prince of Wales was read, eulogizing Dr. Pasteur's treatment of hydrophobia, and approving the muzzling of dogs.

At Friday's sitting of the Special Commission, Dr. Commins, Mr. J. F. O'Brien, Mr. D. Sullivan, Mr. Clancy, and Mr. Power, members of Parliament, were examined. All denied that the League favoured outrage, and maintained that constitutional agitation had not been departed from. On Tuesday Mr. Michael Davitt was examined. He admitted that he had been a Fenian, but that organization was not a murder association. He would approve physical force if there were a reasonable prospect of success, but he discountenanced outrage. The cross-examination was continued on Wednesday and yesterday.

At a banquet at St. James's-hall on Wednesday in honour of Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., an address signed by 4,000 of his constituents, was presented.

The arbitrators in the Chetwynd-Durham Turf libel case have presented their award, deciding one issue in favour of the plaintiff, and another in favour of Lord Durham. Sir G. Chetwynd is awarded one farthing damages, each party to pay his own costs.

A new church at Sunderland, built at a cost of £8,000 by the Bishop of Durham, was consecrated on Tuesday by that prelate.

The announced meeting in Cork to denounce Mr. Smith Barry, M. P., was not held on Sunday, it having been prohibited by the Government. Mr. O'Brien, M. P., however, addressed a suddenly convened meeting at Clonakilty, and on his return to Cork at night he was arrested.

Dr. Tanner, M. P., was charged on Tuesday before the magistrates at Tipperary with assaulting a county police inspecter. Mr. Healy, M. P., appeared as counsel and characterized the proceedings as a conspiracy between the Government and magistrates, for which the Court refused to hear him further. The hearing was adjourned.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday, the receipt of £1,863, including £1,200 from Australia, was announced, and £125 had been paid in grants to evicted tenants.

OBITUARY.—Sir J. D. Gordon, K.C.S.I., late B.C.S. Maj-Gen. F. H. McLeod, Royal (Ben.) Art., Ret.; Col. W. H. McNaghten, C.B., Ben. Cav.; Lieut-Col. the Hon. W. E. Fitzmaurice; Rev. Canon Harvey; Rev. J. M. Braithwaite, M.A.; Madame Carlotta Patti.

THE Portuguese Government have cancelled the concession of the Delagoa Bay Railway on the ground of non-completion within the contract period, and has taken possession of the line. The company have protested, and the British Government is in correspondence with the Lisbon Minister on the subject.

A telegram from Wady Halfa states that Colonel Wodehouse on Tuesday attacked and defeated the Dervish force at Arguin. The Dervishes were routed, with the loss of 500 killed and wounded and 500 prisoners.

The Berlin papers generally approve of the decision of the British Government to refuse to fix a time for the evacuation of Egypt, which is made by France a condition for its assent to the conversion of the Egyptian debt.

The sale of the Secrétan collection of pictures in Paris has been remarkable for the intensity of competition and the large prices obtained. One picture, "The Angelus" of Millet, sold for 553,000f.

The anointment of the youthful King Alexander of [illegible] was carried out on Tuesday at Zit[illegible]a, without [illegible]turbance, as had been apprehended. The [illegible] representative present was the Russian [illegible] took a prominent part in congratulating

[illegible]cret Consistory at the Vatican on [illegible] the assembled Cardinals an [illegible]ting against the erection of [illegible]t in Rome, and, it is [illegible] to quit the Papal

[illegible] reports that [illegible]asha, after [illegible] of his [illegible]ies of

BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The report of the proceedings of the annual general meeting of the Graduates' Association, which appeared in your paper last week, has momentarily revived public interest in a body which had well nigh faded out of the recollection of your readers, who will nevertheless hear with feelings of unmixed regret that the Association is in the last stage of decrepitude. It is sad to have to say this of an institution which completed its third year of existence only the other day. The formation of the Association was heralded by a flourish of trumpets, and great things were expected of the infant institution. A brief spell of three years existence has sufficed to dissipate these hopes, and the work of the Association has so far been singularly barren of solid results. In justice, however, to the promoters of the Association, I am bound to say that this result is, to some extent, due to the inexplicable attitude of hostility taken up by the University authorities in relation to the Association. In any other civilized country the existence of such an institution would have been hailed with satisfaction and welcomed with open arms as fellow-workers in the noblest of all causes, viz., education. India presents the unexampled and humiliating spectacle of official support and recognition being refused to an educational body by those who ought to be, in the truest sense of the words, the guide, philosopher, and friend of such institutions, struggling into life and recognition. Such unjustifiable action passes one's comprehension, unless it be that the University authorities have an instinctive dread of their affairs being criticised and scanned—a prospect unwelcome enough to account for the hostile position taken up by the University. After due allowances have, however, been made for this discouragement, the fact remains that the Graduates' Association is in a moribund condition, and a strong effort is needed to revive the interest of graduates in its work. It is a discreditable fact that from the very commencement the graduates, both as a body and individually, have taken a most languid interest in the work of the Association when, for instance, the draft University Bill, which, by the way, seems to have been shelved, was under consideration. Several meetings of the Association were held to discuss its provisions, and to their everlasting discredit be it said that the entire body of graduates was singularly apathetic, and a measure of such vital moment and magnitude could not tempt more than a dozen members to meet together to discuss the Bill. Again, the mere fact that at the last annual general meeting not more than 15 members were present, and that a quorum could with great difficulty be got together after half an hour's waiting beyond the time speaks for itself, and is an eloquent commentary on the interest and sympathy of the graduates in the work that the Association has pledged itself to do. It is absolutely scandalous that out of upwards of 250 members on the roll of the Association not more than a score thought fit to return the voting papers for the election of office bearers. This is a noteworthy indication of the lethargy into which the Association has fallen. There is in fact a deplorable lack of energy and vitality, without which no substantial results can be achieved. Instead of effacing itself from public remembrance, the Association should try to keep itself and its work *en evidence*. There is no lack of educational questions of interest and importance to engage the attention and invite the co-operation of the Association. The model college of the Presidency—a name which it no longer deserves—has been allowed to drift into a state of inefficiency which is beyond belief. Mr. Wordsworth's learned lectures are a matter of history, and no longer delight generations of students and lawyers and civilians who are entrusted with the important work of education, although it is a mere truism to say that the art of teaching no more comes from instinct than the art of healing. Here is surely material enough for agitation and representation. The policy of Government lately inaugurated of starving higher education deserves the serious notice of the Association. I have heard that the fiat has gone forth for the abolition of the Dhulia High School. The secretary of the Graduates' Association deplored in his report the fact that so little interest was taken by graduates, and he has my full sympathy, and I do hope that the next year's report of the Association will show better results.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, July 19. K.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As an old soldier I hope you will allow me to make a few remarks with reference to Mr. Treacher's letter in your issue of the 5th instant. I deny that the soldier is showing an increased aversion to the country beer; for, as a matter of fact, when both country and English beer are sold side by side, the former is preferred by "Tommy," for the simple reason that it is cheaper and just as good.

With the exchange falling, it behoves not only "Tommy Atkins," but every other sensible person to use the products of the country in which we live, and by doing this we shall get over the exchange difficulty, and at the same time stimulate local industry. I bought Turkish towels made at Manockji Petit's Mills for 50 per cent. less than I could get similar articles of English manufacture, and I find they are just as good and are lasting just as well. It is a grand country in which we live, and if we drop our prejudices, develope the resources of it, and not only brew our own beer, but also distill our own whisky, we shall doubtless find it much easier to make ends meet. Of course, Mr. Treacher speaks feelingly, but he must remember that "Tommy" can see as far as most people, especially when it affects his pocket.—Yours, &c.,

Egatpura, July 20. AN EX TOMMY.

II.

SIR,—It might interest some of your readers to have an opinion from some one uninterested in the above question. I have lately left employment in an Indian Brewing Company, and leave to-day for an appointment in England.

I have analysed both the beers in question, and for purity (if the use of malt and hops only constitute it) the palm must be given to that brewed in India. In tendering for Indian Army contracts the brewer agrees that these ingredients only shall be used. Might I venture to say that that is the reason why no English brewers compete? Malt and hop substitutes are used largely by almost all home brewers and, I must admit, with a saving to themselves, and if the right substitutes be employed, with no harm to the consumer. In entering into contracts with Government the Indian brewers deposit large sums, and these they forfeit if any gratuities are given to those in charge of canteens, &c. It would be interesting to know what amount (if any) of English beer is sold to the troops without these gratuities being given, say, either in the form of Rs. 5 per hogshead or by no charge being made for the cask, which, becoming a perquisite of the gratuitee, can be sold for about Rs. 7 or 8.

It can thus be seen that when Mr. Treacher talks of "a fair field and no favour," the field might consist of Indian beer "pur et simple" *vs.* English beer, plus Rs. 5 or the cask, if what I suggest as to gratuities is correct, and it would be interesting to hear from Mr. Treacher, through the medium of your paper, whether he knows of such gratuities ever having been given by English agents.—Yours, &c.,

J. W. O'CONNOR, F. C. S.

THE ENGINEER AND HIS WAGES.

ON Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered the following judgment in the case of Charles Patterson *versus* Captain H. Wise, the master of the s. s. Lepanto.

His Worship said: The law as to forfeiture is, that a seaman's wages are liable to be diminished, if he represented himself as, and being different to what he really is, either in skill or health. Seamen are liable to forfeit their wages by maritime law by general neglect of duty followed by injurious consequences to the ship. The misconduct must be habitual and gross. In this case the chief engineer has stated that he considered Mr. Patterson incapable of performing the duties of a third engineer, because on one occasion it appeared he did not understand how to oil the engines properly and [illegible]ad allowed two piston rods to run pot, [illegible] appeared not to know how to regulate the feed of [illegible]ers. The chief engineer says that on that [illegible] disrated him to the position of fourth [illegible]think this was on the 6th of June. He [illegible] Patterson then admitted his incapa[illegible]d in his altered position. This [illegible]out by Mr. Patterson's evidence [illegible] An entry was made at [illegible]ook, and was read just [illegible]aid to Mr. Patterson, [illegible]ation. It appears [illegible]lth, and it also [illegible]reat deal of [illegible]d a cer- [illegible]

THE ALIBAG LIFE-BOAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—I have much pleasure in informing you that I am not likely to trouble you again about Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught's Life-boat Fund. The new life-boat Louise Margaret has now been on her station for a fortnight and has been thoroughly tried. She has been found safe, weatherly, and (for a life-boat) fast. Although more than seventy fittings in her were new to the crew, they are so simple and manageable that their use has already been acquired. It is only fair to remark here that the fishermen of this coast are at least as easy to instruct in the use of gear as those amongst whom I have served in northern seas. This boat will now, as far as previous experience enables us to judge, remain efficient for twenty or twenty-five years. Nor is it very likely (going on the same ground) that she will become, within that period, more absolute than all other life-boats in Asia are now in comparison with her. It is extremely probable that the next few years will see steam, electricity, or some such power successfully applied to life-boats for the purposes of great ports, and even of smaller harbours belonging to manufacturing towns. But here, I think, we shall, for another generation, have to depend upon sail and oar, chiefly on the former, and any improvement invented in either will probably be found applicable to the hull of this boat. The business to which I have devoted much of three years is therefore completed, the Alibag life-boat and signal station is now as well furnished in every respect as I could reasonably wish; and I have only to thank you and your readers who have helped me in the name of my men, and of those who will surely be found to want our help hereafter. The season of this boat's arrival was inconvenient for any kind of "tamasha" in Bombay. The rain was incessant, and every minute was needed to get her fitted and put upon her station; so no ceremony was attempted. During our three days' absence on that duty one small wreck actually did occur at Alibag, but was successfully disposed of by a surf-party left behind. In case any of those to whose assistance the launch of this boat is due should wish to see the very peculiar construction of a modern life-boat of the first class, I propose during the cold weather, when her duty on the station is taken by a lighter boat, to anchor her for a couple of days off the Apollo Bunder. This will probably be most conveniently arranged during the regatta week.—Yours, &c.,

J. W. SINCLAIR,
Acting Collector, Kolaba.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS IN LIQUIDATION.

ON Saturday at the High Court, before the Hon Mr. Justice Scott, who sat specially for the purpose, the hearing of a petition for the winding up of the Bombay Saw Mills, in liquidation, was resumed. It was a petition by Jamsetjee Hormusjee Limboowalla, a creditor of the company, now in voluntary liquidation, that it be wound up by the court, that a provisional liquidator be forthwith appointed, &c. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the petitioner and another creditor; the Hon. Mr. Lattam, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the liquidators, Messrs. J. M. Ryrie and J. Young; and Mr Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Company, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and for the debenture-holders.

Mr. Inverarity, in further addressing the court, cited several authorities in support of his contention that the present liquidators, being both interested in one way or another in the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, were not fit persons to carry on the liquidation, or in whom the creditors could have confidence. The only person who represented Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Company at present, and gave instructions to the solicitors on this behalf, was Mr. Ryrie. Thus the whole of the correspondence and confidential opinions given by the solicitors to the liquidators would at once become known to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company to the prejudice of the company. In the interest of the company, it was necessary, therefore, that Mr. Ryrie should retire from the position of liquidator. In a voluntary liquidation, the steps necessary to promote the interest of the creditors could not be taken by a liquidator like Mr. Ryrie, who represented conflicting interests. In any matter that came up before the court in connection with the liquidation, Mr. Ryrie, as representing Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Company, would have to be cross-examined by his own counsel as voluntary liquidator, which would certainly be an awkward position to place him in.

The Hon. Mr. Latham, on behalf of the liquidators, said he was authorised to intimate that, when the proper time came, Mr. Ryrie would be prepared to make room for another liquidator and to retire from the liquidation of the company. Throughout the correspondence Mr. Ryrie had never been asked to return; and if he had been, he would have signified his willingness to do so. His lordship himself had expressed an opinion that the allegations of a fraudulent preference given by the liquidation to the Chartered Bank were without foundation. Counsel had given written opinion that the Bank had a perfectly good lien, and that it would be no use contesting the claim. It would not be wise of a liquidator to contest every claim that was made upon the company and thus pile up costs. The payment of Rs. 50,000 by Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company to the Chartered Bank was, the learned counsel said, an absolutely irrelevant point, and could have no bearing upon the present case. The petition must be accepted on the whole or rejected on the whole; it could not be substituted for a liquidation under the court. Mr. Ryrie had taken up the liquidation in the interests of all parties for a nominal remuneration, and he was willing to go and to give up the remuneration. The other liquidator, Mr. Young, had taken it up as a business, and he would have to be paid his remuneration in the event of a change in the liquidation. On these grounds, the learned counsel asked that the petition be rejected.

Mr. Jardine, in speaking on behalf of the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, the Chartered Bank, &c., said it had not been shown that a voluntary liquidation was prejudicial to the creditors. What was stated was an attack upon Mr. Ryrie, but it was no argument for turning a voluntary winding-up into a compulsory winding-up. It must be shown that there was something in the nature of a voluntary winding-up that would be prejudicial to the creditors. The effect of ordering a compulsory winding-up would be to increase the expenses and to reduce the assets available for distribution among the creditors. The learned counsel reminded the court that the liquidtors had succeeded in obtaining a private offer of three lakhs of rupees for the company's property. An application for sanction of the offer was opposed, and it was represented that higher offers could be obtained. The debenture-holders and other creditors were willing to accept the offer, but it was opposed by the petitioner. Now, that amount had got small by degrees, and it was now thought that not enough could be realised to pay even the debenture-holders. The learned counsel said he could see no possible advantage in the case of a compulsory winding-up that could not be had in the case of a voluntary winding-up. The latter was to all intents and purposes a more expeditious and less expensive mode of liquidation. The present petitioner was the very person who had a short time ago opposed a compulsory winding-up. The assets had already been diminished by more than one-half; and it was to be feared that they would be still further diminished, and needlessly diminished, if a compulsory winding-up was granted. No ground had been shown for altering the character of the winding-up. The learned counsel asked that the petition be rejected.

Mr. Inverarity, in his reply, remarked that the question for the consideration of the court was the character of the liquidation at the time the petition was presented; and that any proposed Utopian liquidation in future was no answer to the ground of improper conduct of the liquidator, on which the petition was based. The learned counsel urged that, in regard to the item of Rs. 50,000 in the account with the Chartered Bank, there was misconduct (the learned counsel used the word in its legal sense only, without meaning any moral obliquity) on the part of the liquidator, Mr. Ryrie. Mr. Inverarity contended that the conduct of the liquidator was prejudicial to the interest of the creditors. The petitioner complained that he was damnified by the fact of Mr. Ryrie being a partner in the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, and by his adopting the side of the firm with a view to get their claim sanctioned. If an official liquidator was appointed, there would be no extra costs. As every one knew, an official liquidator did not move unless his costs were guaranteed by the party who moved him.

The hearing terminated, with the exception of a few remarks which Mr. Inverarity has to make upon a fresh affidavit; and his lordship reserved his decision.

WHEN the Viceroy visits Lahore next Novem- [illegible] the *Civil and Military Gazette* says, His Excel- [illegible]ill be presented with the honorary degree of [illegible] Literature by the Punjab University. [illegible] of this honour was H. R. H. the [illegible]t.

THE GRANT ROAD MURDER.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, into the circumstances attending the death of the woman Coulson, who was found dead in her house at Grant Road on the evening of Wednesday, the 3rd instant.

Ali Buccus Rushim, a weaver, said he lived in the same chawl as the deceased for the last eleven months. On the 3rd instant, about 5 p.m., Sheriffa came to his room and said she could get no answer from the deceased. He went to the room, and found the door was closed. He opened a window and saw the deceased lying dead on the floor near a cot. He went to the Cowasjee Patel Tank, and brought police jemadar Sooltan Ali, who sent for Inspector Chislett. The police officer and he went to the back door of deceased's room and forced it open. On entering they found the deceased lying dead on the floor with a rope round her neck and the other end tied to the frame of a cot. There were no ornaments on her, except her ear-rings (produced). We last saw deceased alive on the previous night at 9 p.m., when she was well. A woman named Bhyree lived with the deceased, and a woman named Jaina also lived with her sometimes, for a few days at a time. Sheriffa used to come there at night, but did not live there.

Sooltan Ali Sadak Ali, police jemadar doing duty in 4th section, B Division, corroborated last witness's statement. He found a tin box, he added, containing opium on a chest of drawers. He went in search of the woman Byree, and found her in the house of her sister Ruckmee at Walpakady. Byree then wore the cholee (produced) which Sheriffa said belonged to the deceased. He took it from her, and had kept it ever since. While at Byree's sister's house Rushan Ali, detective jemadar, joined him. Byree's sister Ruckmee said she had thrown a bundle of cloths in the loft and also a neck ornament and a sarree, which were afterwards recovered. Three men who appeared to have been sleeping in the loft came down, and one of them, named Shewram Hurry, said that a saree and a necklace had been thrown by him into the gulley. Witness took Shewram into the gully and recovered the saree and the necklace. Sheriffa and Jaina and other persons recognised the clothes and the necklace as having belonged to the deceased.

Ruckmee, the wife of one Tatia Suttoo, a ship labourer, said the woman Cooshnee was her sister, and was known by the name of Byree. She lived at Grant Road. On Wednesday, about eighteen days ago, Byree came to her house with a bundle of clothes tied in a handkerchief. The bundle contained the necklace, the sarees, and the cholee (produced). She asked Byree where she got the clothes, and she replied that they belonged to her and asked her to keep them. She placed them in her box, and then Byree asked her to go with her to Cammateepoora, where she would give her money to redeem her nose-ring, which the witness and her husband had pledged for Rs. 7 to accommodate Byree with a loan. She went to Cammateepoora with Byree to the house of a woman named Cooshnee. There Byree left her for a short time, and on returning gave her Rs. 9, with which she redeemed her nose-ring. At 3 p.m. that day Byree came to her house and asked for the loan of a rupee, which she gave. Byree then dressed herself in a saree and cholee from the bundle of clothes she kept with her, and left the house with a boarder of hers, named Shewram, returning about 10-30 p.m. Both were drunk, and Byree lay down. About 11-30 p.m. the same night the police came to witness's house and took Byree away. Witness then became alarmed, and threw the bundle of clothes and the saree on the loft. Subsequently the police again came to her house and took the bundle of clothes from the loft with the exception of one saree and the necklace (produced), which were found by the police in her house gulley. Witness and Byree were always friends. Byree was much addicted to drink, and she had ofen seen her drunk.

Shewram Hurry, the husband of the last witness, Ruckmee, and also the woman Cooshnee, who lived at Cammatteepoora 13th Lane, corroborated the statement of the last witness in main points.

Ameer Muddum, a stone mason, said he had known the woman Byree for the last six or seven years. On Monday, about 20 days ago, about 9 or 10 a.m., Byree met him in Shaik Memon Street, and he went with her to the Small Cause Court, where she had a case. There Byree said she wanted some money to buy food as she had none. He gave her three and a half annas.

The Coroner then summed up the whole of the evidence to the jury, and the jury returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the death of Coulson, woman, was caused by strangulation by a cord round her neck. That the strangulation was effected by one Byree, under such circumstances, that the act of Byree was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

THE PUNJAB NATIVE INFANTRY.

THE work of reorganising the infantry of the Punjab States, which are to share in the defence of the North-West Frontier, was actively carried on during the first four or five months of the current year, writes the *Pioneer*. It was found at the outset that the system of drill, which obtained most favour in the various States was very antiquated, the one great aim of the officers being to teach their men to march past, which they were able to do with fair precision. But smartness on parade, soldierly appearance and confidence in their arms were all wanting. The first thing therefore to be done was to borrow drill-instructors from the regular regiments of the Native Army, and to post them to each State. Three of these were sent to Patiala, two to Jhind, Nabha, and Kapurthala, and one to Bahawulpore, Faridkote, and Maler Kotla respectively. The officers and non-commissioned officers were taught in accordance with the new drill-book of 1889, and they gradually learned enough to drill their own men, who were meanwhile also passing through the instructors' hands. The instruction was given just as if the soldiers had only been enlisted a few weeks, and were still practically recruits. This plan was found to answer very well, the men taking an interest in their drill and showing anxiety to learn it quickly. The total strength of the infantry in the States, excluding Kashmir, is now over 3,500, Patiala, contributing 1,000, and Jhind, Nabha, and Kapurthala 600 each. The working uniform which has been adopted is khaki, and the accoutrements, when obsolete, are being replaced by those of the Mackenzie pattern. The issue of snider rifles to each regiment so soon as it is reported to be in a state fit to justify the men being instructed in the use of the breech-loader was sanctioned some time ago, and in the ensuing cold weather musketry instruction will be generally carried out. As the greatest attention has been paid to physique in selecting the sepoys for the picked regiments, there is now a body of troops in the Punjab, which in another year will be well advanced towards that efficiency which would justify their employment on service.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

July 22.—Bombay Livery Stable Company.
Wynaad Goldmining Company.
Bombay Insurance Company.
Forbes and Company's Constituents' Insurance Company.
23.—Mail steamer Coromandel departs.
24.—Municipal Standing Committee.
25.—Co-operative Stores, Limited.
26.—Bombay Fire Insurance Company.
27.—Cricket, Byculla Club *vs.* Gymkhana.
29.—Bombay Yacht Club monsoon dinner and dance.
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.
30.—Mail steamer Siam departs.
31.—Municipal Standing Committee.
Khangaum Cotton Press Company.
Aug. 3.—Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Mr. Penstone's XI.
7.—Port Canning and Land Improvement Company.
7.—Municipal Standing Committee.
8.—Bank of Bombay, annual meeting.
9.—Cricket, Bombay *vs.* Poona.
10.—Cricket, Bombay *vs.* Poona.
14.—Municipal Standing Committee.
17.—Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.
19.—Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.
21.—Municipal Standing Committee.
23.—Assault-at-Arms at Poona.
24.—Assault-at-Arms at Poona.
28.—Municipal Standing Committee.
30.—Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* G. I. P. Railway.
Sept. 6.—Cricket at Poona, Bombay *vs.* Poona.
7.—Cricket at Poona, Bombay *vs.* Poona.
9.—Cricket at Poona, North *vs.* South.
10.—Cricket at Poona, North *vs.* South.
11.—Cricket at Poona, North *vs.* South.
16.—Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.
17.—Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.
19.—Poona Races.
21.—Poona Races.
Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Hindu C. C.
24.—Poona Races.
26.—Poona Races.
28.—Poona Races.

THE Simla Fine Arts Exhibition will open on the 29th August, and remain open till the 12th September.

HANMANTRAO'S CONFESSION.

(*Continued from yesterday's Gazette.*

SOME FURTHER PROMOTIONS.

N. K. Pendse.—He has joined our party, and has paid Rs. 400, I think, through Deshmukh or Kalavde. He was promoted from fourth to third grade, and posted to Kalvan, where he got magisterial allowance. He was entitled to these promotions, and that is why so small an amount was taken from him.

V. V. Lele paid Mr. Crawford, through Balvantrao Godbole, in May or June, 1886, when I was away from Poona. He paid to become pakka Mamlatdar. I heard the sum paid was Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500. He came to see me after I returned to Poona, and the Commissioner told me to remember the man. So Lele used frequently to come and remind me. He used to visit Mr. Crawford about his promotion, but I did not go with him. He was made acting Mamlatdar shortly after his payment.

S. A. Natu was mentioned to me for promotion in 1886 by his brother, who practices as a pleader at Bhiwndi, and is an old class-fellow of mine. The brother paid Rs. 2,000 direct to Mr. Crawford for Sadashiv's confirmation as Mamlatdar, in August 1886. I introduced the pleader to Mr. Crawford and was present when the money was paid. I saw Natu about March or April last for the first time.

Hari Sakharam paid Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Crawford at his house. Jog accompanied him, and had asked me to previously speak to the Commissioner about him.

Hiraji Framji paid Rs. 3,000 through Barjorji Shapurji Desai, of Bombay, in 1887. Barjorji Shapurji told me this. I had nothing to do with it, nor do I know the man. Barjorji Shapurji was Mr. Crawford's most confidential agent up to the very last, but some days before my conviction Mr. Crawford told me that Barjorji Desai had deceived him in certain matters.

R. N. Joglekar.—His father, Narayan Bhikaji, was a great friend of my maternal uncle, Shrinivas Shesh, and my uncle, Shrinivas Krishna. The former was daftardar to Mr. Havelock when he was Commissioner. The latter was subordinate judge. I used to go and see Narayen Bhikaji, but he never did *khatpat* through me. Mr. Crawford distrusted Narayen Bhikaji, and had no dealings with him. Narayen Bhikaji had nothing to do with the Tasgaon case. Ramchandra Narayan was an old schoolfellow of mine. Shortly after Narayen Bhikaji's retirement, as Mr. Crawford had already promised him he would promote his son, Lakshman Joglekar came to me and said that he wished to enlist Mr. Crawford's sympathy on Ramchandra's behalf, and that Mr. Crawford's promise about Ramchandra might be performed. I took Lakshman to Mr. Crawford's bungalow, and the matter was discussed between us, but Mr. Crawford would not take anything less than Rs. 3,000. This sum was accordingly agreed upon, and the interview closed. Lakshman, who is a clerk in the Collector's office, paid Rs. 3,000 direct to Mr. Crawford in my presence. This was about two years ago. It was settled between Mr. Crawford and myself to manage that Mr. Pendse should make a request to Mr. Crawford about the advancement of his son-in-law; so I advised Lakshman to move Mr. Pendse to speak to Mr. Crawford about it. Mr. Crawford told me that Mr. Pendse did make the request. But I cannot say positively whether Mr. Pendse did do so or not. I saw Ramchandra after the payment, and not before. Lakshman had done no other business of this sort with me.

Pralhad Krishna Shahane.—This man paid through Khandappa Gulve, or some other man from Ratnagiri. Shahane paid when he was transferred to Nandurbar or Pimpalner from Sinnar. Mr. Crawford, while on tour (end of 1886 or beginning of 1887) sent an order from the districts cancelling the transfer to Pimpalner and putting him on at Chalisgaon. I suggested the transfer to Pimpalner. Shahane was chitnis to the Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, and made himself unpopular in the office. At the request of Chitambarrao and Yadavrao, who even in those days were my friends, though not my confidential agents, I removed Pralhad from Sinnar as a punishment.

W. P. Late.—I say he has paid because Mr. Crawford told me to bear him in mind when promotions were to be made. He was promoted out of his turn. His brother, the pleader, approached Mr. Crawford through Palande.

Mir Chiragudin.—He paid Mr. Crawford through one of the Bombay men, whom I do not know. Mr. Crawford was intending to favour him, but he did not actually receive any return. Mr. Crawford had visited Malegaon frequently.

L. M. Sathe.—I do not know of any payment, but from his being given the golden taluka of Sinnar by Mr. Crawford, without any recommendation, I am inclined to think a payment was made. Though I tried to turn him out of the taluka, Mr. Crawford would not agree. Chitambarrao was Lakshman's enemy.

R. B. Nachane.—He is a Parbhu, and has received no favour. He is at Indapur, and the Commissioner would not allow me to remove him. I am talking of a time before Mr. Keyser's recommendation, that he should not be worried. I am inclined to think he paid.

A. A. Bhosekar paid, I was told, Rs. 1,000 through Anantbhat Palande. Bhosekar was a favourite of Mr. Moore.

B. N. Jog.—No money was paid by Bhagvant Narsinv Jog. Mr. Crowe had written to Mr. Crawford in his favour, and as he was an enemy of B. G. Sathe, and promised to give evidence of the latter's corruption, he was posted to a good climate at Igatpuri. Mr. Crawford was suspended soon afterwards. I arranged the transfer for Jog, and introduction to Mr. Crawford. This I did at the instance of Natu, and to get evidence against Sathe. This is the only case in which Natu interested himself with me, and I was not paid on this account, though Mr. Nugent was told that I had asked Rs. 5,000 from Raste.

Mohaniraj Eknath.—Negotiations were being made by Deshmukh in the early part of the current year about promotion for this man, but they never came to maturity. Deshmukh said that Mohaniraj was willing to pay Rs. 1,500, and I agreed to the amount, but there was no vacancy for him, and I never got the money. Palande told me that he had received Rs. 700 from Mohaniraj, a year or two ago, for promotion.

N. D. Limaye.—I was absent from Poona for two months, from May to July or August 1886, and am not aware what was done in the case of Narayan Dadaji Limaye, treasurer of Sholapur. His promotion to that post was arranged through Alsingrao. Both Alsingrao and Nana Limaye told me this, but did not tell me what he had paid. Nana Limaye was my class-fellow in Poona, and I had known him in Bijapur District, when he was clerk in the Kaladgi jail. Alsingrao, too, I had known a long time. I am under the impression that Alsingrao procured this favour on account of his having assisted Mr. Crawford in the matter of Dada Ashtekar's papers, and that no payment was actually made by either Alsingrao or Limaye.

VISHNU V. RANADE.

I do not know of his having paid money. I promoted him to oblige him. He was first on the list. He was some years ago Karbhari of Mudhol. Before him a case came in which my brother-in-law, brother of Narayanrao Deshpande (Venkatrao), was interested. He had a claim against the Chief of Mudhol, on account of some land of his which the Chief was in illegal possession of. The Karbhari, as a matter of right reported favourably on Venkatrao's claim, and the Political Agent directed the restoration of the estate, with arrears. The Karbhari was strict and impartial, but the people of the State thought him high-handed, and found him obstructive to their intrigues. In the meantime the Chief was invested with powers, and, being inexperienced, fell into the hands of persons who bore malice against the Karbhari. He reported to Government that Ranade had taken money in connexion with the above claim. On this Ranade was put on trial before Mr. Hosking or Horsley, specially deputed by Government. Mr. Hosking found him not guilty, and the persons who had instigated the Chief were—13 of them—summarily dismissed by order of Government. Mr. Hosking expressed his opinion that my brother-in-law's claim was valid. I advised my brother-in-law not to provoke the Chief further, and the land is still remaining in the Chief's possession. For the service rendered by Ranade I obliged him by promotion. No money was taken from him by me, nor, as far as I am aware, Mr. Crawford. I told this to Yadavrao at the time of appointment.

R. S. Naik.—He paid nothing and he received no favour, but he belongs to our party, and was not pressed because he is a near relation of Kalavde's.

Vinayak V. Phadke.—I know that he came to Poona and opened negotiations with me. But for some reason or other the transaction was not completed. He was first grade Mamlatdar and Deshmukh was anxious that he should not receive any favour, and should thus be made to retire by which Deshmukh would have room for his patronage.

Mahadev S. Khandekar.—He was about to pay, but the levy was deferred; he received no favour.

Pandurang V. Rasal.—This man came to Poona thrice to get my favour, and L. M. Deshpande spoke to me about him as a message from the Mamlatdar of Yaval. I postponed his case and no favour was shown to him. I had still men of my own to provide for.

Vishnu Hari Shikhre.—He is a corrupt Mamlatdar and he offered me money. I was not in a position to do anything for him then, and did not take his money.

(*To be continued.*)

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. OMMANNEY'S NOTE.

Native Opinion writes:—The note written by Mr. Ommanney reads like one of the modern realistic novels, tearing open with cruel care and perspicuity all the seams in our moral nature, and in that light it is much more important in our eyes than in its character of being a mere exposure of Mr. Crawford's misdoings. But it is a question to us whether this note will be allowed by the Secretary of State or other independent politicians in England to effect its proper purpose. This note, in laying bare the whole core, tells the great fact that what the Mamlatdars did was not so much their own wickedness, but was forced upon them by the wickedness of Mr. Crawford. As far as we have judged of the progress this matter has made in England, we have failed to discover any trace of such an idea. The Mamlatdar's matter ought not to be viewed as an independent evil. It must be seen in its proper place. It is all very well technically to say that since they confessed to having paid bribes they deserve punishment. But this is not, we think, the correct way to judge. The proper way to look at the matter is that all this was due to the wickedness of one English officer who was petted and encouraged by Government and who therefore practically became irresponsible and had the power of arranging every thing as he liked. Mr. Crawford's will became to those over whom he was placed the will of Government. His immunity was construed by the people into a command of Government to them to do as he told them. And then there was no wonder that they gave bribes when they were asked for.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—We congratulate the Parsi community on the forbearance they have shown under such provocation. That in itself may be taken as a proof of innocence. This attitude proclaims their political sagacity as much as the manly support they held out to Government, as a body, throughout the trial. There is no need for an indignation meeting: indeed, it would be undignified thus to exaggerate the importance of the secret report of a policeman. We think a few leading members of the community might approach Government in a respectful manner, and we have little doubt that they would meet with a satisfactory reply. Parsis have had very little to do with the scandal. Mr. Crawford had few Parsi subordinates, and not one of them has been incriminated. Of the few outsiders, personal friends, only two have been reported by Mr. Ommanney as having done 'dirty work' for him, and both of them have denied the charge publicly. The charge against Mr. Edulji Dinsha, which he indignantly repudiates, appears to us to be puerile, and we can make neither head nor tail of the insinuation against Sir Jamsetji, who can hardly be blamed for standing by an old friend in his fallen fortunes. We have been assured that the Baronet has done nothing to thwart the ends of justice. On the other hand, let the critics look at the attitude of the Parsi press throughout, which has supported Government more strongly either than the Hindu or the Anglo-Indian press. . .

At a quiet meeting of some of the leading Parsi citizens in town it was resolved on Friday, to represent to the Government of Bombay the obvious injustice of the remarks made by Mr. Ommanney in his Note 'against the whole of the Parsi community.' This is the best course the principal members of the community could take, and we feel certain it will make a much better impression on the authorities here and in England, than an indignation meeting. They have too good a case to need noise and clamour.

The *Gujerati* says:—Mr. Ommaney's note was evidently a confidential document, and many of our contemporaries, including the *Bombay Gazette*, which has done more than any other paper in India to guide and direct public opinion in regard to the Crawford case, have taken to task Lord Cross for its publication. No doubt, such a course on the part of the Secretary of State was something like a breach of confidence, but we think the interests of the native and European community would be now served better than if it had been withheld from the public. The revolution of 1789 was required to clean up and sweep away the moral, social and political chaos in France that has been so vividly described by Sir Frederick Harrison in one of his recent articles on that grand national upheaval which has attracted the minds of the greatest thinkers in this and the past century. A huge system of corruption had grown up during the last ten years or so in this presidency, and nothing but a terrible cyclone or a volcanic explosion would have been powerful enough to sweep away the plague of corruption that infected a certain number of members of almost every community to a more or less extent, and burn to ashes the ramifications of a system which had brought about a moral collapse of an order perhaps unheard of in the history of corruption in this country in this century. The atmospheric conditions were all favourable to generate a cyclone, and the combustible elements beneath were ready to take fire at any moment. Only a spark was required, and that was supplied by the high tone of Lord Reay's administration and the feeling of trust and confidence begotten thereby in the hearts of persons who first lodged a complaint against Mr. Crawford. If the work of destruction is to be complete, and germs of a new and vigorous moral life are to spring up, it is no use trying to crush the accumulated forces struggling for an outlet, or impeding their natural operation. We, therefore, heartily welcome Mr. Ommaney's note—a note which deals with all classes of people alike—natives and Europeans. Last time we remarked that a more honest, straightforward and independent officer the whole Civil Service cannot show, and our forecast has been amply justified by the frankness and candour with which he reminds the Bombay Government of remissness in its obvious duty six years ago. We are extremely sorry that our Parsee contemporaries have in their ignorance and excitement of the hour assailed Mr. Ommaney with a virulence which is little creditable to their sagacity and good sense. We admit that Mr. Ommaney is a little too sweeping in his indictment of the entire Hindu and Parsee communities, but the enormous and tremendous work he had to do amidst provoking difficulties which outsiders can little appreciate, ought never to be forgotten in criticising his note. Making due allowance for all such defects, we think Mr. Ommaney's note and the other documents forwarded to the Secretary of State, if similarly published, would distinctly advance the interests of public morality and remove all chance of irritation and disappointment in future, as governmental action in administrative and political matters would admit of a clear and intelligible explanation. As remarked by a very impartial correspondent of the *Gazette*, and as we ourselves observed last time, Mr. Ommaney has done nothing but fair justice to the communities that unfortunately came too prominently before the Commission and the public by recording his experience that even the Parsee community, as far as he came in contract with it in Poona, actively or passively sympathised with Mr. Crawford just as the Hindus and Europeans—official and non-official—did. Ignorant, vain, and short-sighted journalists may froth and foam at their mouths, but we and many others will prefer to be in the company of the *Gazette*, whose services in the Crawford case are entitled to an honorable place in the history of this painful episode, for the successful termination of which all lovers of purity in administrative life cannot but be too grateful to Lord Reay and his colleagues and all those, like Messrs. Ommaney, Bhimbhai and Pendse, who zealously co-operated with Government in stamping out one of the greatest scandals of modern times.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—We need not stop here to inquire whether the prejudice which he has exhibited against this (Parsee) race was purely the outcome of his own heated imagination, or, which is not at all improbable, whether he had allowed himself to be duped by persons who, from their hearty co-operation with him in the inquiry, had established a sort of brotherhood with him, and were consequently in a position to exercise influence over his judgment. It is very likely that he was thwarted in his inquiries by some Parsis—he himself is unable to mention more than three or four such persons. But though he was thwarted by quite a host of Hindoos, pre-eminent among whom was Ganesh Narayen Sathe, a gentleman whose action or motive was never admired by us, it is passing strange that the Parsis alone should have come in for a sole monopoly of his comprehensive abuse. His slanderous statement is all the more inexcusable in that it was made in the cheerful belief that it would never be known to the community whom he had reviled. We do not, in the least, wish to defend the conduct of those Parsis who, if we were to believe Mr. Ommanney, had valuable information in their possession against Mr. Crawford, but would not give it out. The Inspector-General of Police had put his whole soul into the work of bringing to light the disgraceful traffic which had been in full swing. His zeal to collect information from all sources amounted almost to a passion; and therefore we can easily understand his chagrin and wrath when he came across persons who would not give up what he believed they had got safely locked up in their bosom.

THE little boy monarch of Servia has a tutor named Dr. Dogitch, who tries to divert his mind by keeping him to his books; but this tutor was lately obliged to report to the Regent that the little King was crying continually for his mother, and could not sleep for fear of armed men breaking into his bedroom and carrying him off.

THE LATE DR. DAY, C.I.E.

On the 14th May, writes the *Madras Mail*, we mentioned that we had learnt with regret that Dr. Francis Day, C.I.E., Deputy Surgeon General, Madras, (Retired), had for some time past been in a very unsatisfactory state of health. The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was, however, conferred upon him in April by the University of Edinburgh, and Professor Kilpatrick, in proposing him for the honour, then said that "the absorbing work of his life had been the study of ichthyology, a science of which he is one of the greatest living masters. His fame as a naturalist gained him the high office of Inspector-General of Fisheries in British India, in which capacity he explored the whole of the enormous extent of coast from the mouths of the Indus to the island of Singapore, as well as the Andaman Islands, besides many inland waters. The results of the most laborious researches, conducted to a great extent single-handed, and displaying great originality and consummate skill, had been given to the world in a series of invaluable scientific papers, and in several independent works. Perhaps the most remarkable of all was his great work on the 'Fishes of India' (1875-79). It was also an interesting fact that a most instructive series of experiments as to the relations between the various members of the family Salmonidæ had lately been carried on by Sir James Maitland, at the suggestion of Dr. Day, and it was noteworthy that the Museums of Calcutta, Sydney, Vienna, Leyden, Berlin, and Florence, and, above all, the British Museum, contained valuable ichthyological collections formed by Dr. Day." We added that the Museum at Madras had also received a part of the collection that Dr. Day was distributing in anticipation of a fatal termination of his illness. That illness was cancer in the stomach, and when Dr. Day wrote to advise the despatch of his gifts to the Madras Museum, he said that it would be useless to acknowledge their receipt to himself, as he was on the point of leaving London after consulting the highest medical opinion available, to die at his home at Cheltenham. Dr. Day entered the Madras Medical Service in 1852, and retired in 1876. He will be chiefly remembered as an Indian ichthyologist! but his "Land of the Permauls" is one of the most able of the works dealing with Malabar, Cochin, and Travancore. He was indefatigable in research; and, after his retirement he acquired, under the guidance of Major-General Sir Henry James, R.E., K.B., of the Geological and Ordnance Surveys, a skill in engraving on copper, which he turned to admirable account when executing the illustrations of his "Fishes of India." He like Mr. H. S. Thomas, M.C.S., was not permitted to see his labours rewarded by the bringing of the food-supply of the rivers and seas of India within easier reach of the people of this country, but this was due to the failure of the Government to carry out his earnest suggestions which had that object in view. He was a great authority at the British and Natural History Museums in London. He was related to Thackeray, the novelist.

LA FETE NATIONALE AT PONDICHERRY.

At sun-down, on Saturday evening, the boom of twenty-one guns announced that the festivities for the forthcoming day had commenced. Later in the evening, the band of the Sepoy Batallion paraded the town. The proceedings of the day began at 6 o'clock, with a review of the troops in garrison by His Excellency the Governor which lasted for only a short time. Afterwards the party proceeded to the grand bazaar for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the new market, then His Excellency returned to the Palace, and was present at the boat races. Games were continued, until darkness put a stop to them, and the crowds dispersed to collect again at 9 o'clock to witness a very fair display of fire-works which was let off from the beach. Meanwhile the Place had been splendidly illuminated with thousands of flambeaux, Chinese lanterns, and various other lights, and as the early part of the evening was dark, the sight was an unusually brilliant one. The weather was particularly favorable, the sky being overcast during the greater part of the day, and the heat very moderate: the crowd appeared to be denser than usual and the Place was pretty well packed during the entire day. The police arrangements were admirable, and Monsieur Pinot, the Chief Commissioner, and Monsieur Medhe, the Chief Commissary of the municipal force, are to be congratulated on the success of their plans; considering the small contingent of peons available for extra duty, and the tens of thousands of people who had to be kept in order, it must be admitted that the little force did wonders and their labours deserve acknowledgment. The decorations and illuminations were exceedingly tame. As already noticed the Place was magnificently lighted, the main roads and thoroughfares exhibited a blaze of flickering fire: Government House was also handsomely set out, but the Hotel de Ville looked positively shabby; the barracks had a gay appearance with its very pretty pandal; it is likely that the high price of lamp oil limited most of the private illuminations. The salons and verandahs of the *Hotel du Government* were brilliantly lighted, and presented a splendid sight; the night though warm was not oppressive, and towards morning a breeze sprung up which made a promenade on the verandahs really pleasant and agreeabla. The guests began to arrive shortly before 9 o'clock, and dancing commenced very soon afterwards, and was kept with but slight intermissions until past 4 o'clock on Monday morning; the rooms were well filled but not overcrowded, many residents being absent on account of late family bereavements and from other causes; the music of the band of the Sepoy batallion was very good, and the supper and wines excellent, Madam and Monsieur Mathivet were perfect in the character of hostess and host and their kind and affable manner, and solicitous care and regard for the comfort and entertainment of their guests were conspicuous throughout the evening. A pause was made at midnight for refreshments, when Monsieur Calve, Pondicherry's millionaire, proposed the Governor's health in a very neat speech, in which he praised His Excellency for the impartiality of his Government, and assured him of the contentedness of the entire Hindoo community. Monsieur Mathivet made a suitable reply and very soon afterwards dancing recommenced, and was kept up with great spirit and energy until late in the morning.

ALLEGED UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

At the Allahabad High Court on Thursday the Hon the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyrrell had before them a very curious case. Mr. Ross Alston, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of a petitioner (whose name was purposely withheld), and said that he was instructed by his client to lay before their lordships a petition and other documents in which a charge of unprofessional conduct was brought against a vakil (whose name was also withheld). The charges were as follows:—It appears that in a suit brought by the petitioner's bank, the vakil in question addressed a letter to the defendant in the suit offering his services and, among other matters, stated that he was ready to accept as his remuneration a share in the property, if recovered, equivalent to the legal fee in the case. It was further suggested in one of the letters that dilatory tactics should be employed, and the conclusion of the suit deferred until winter. Mr. Alston went on to say that his instructions were to put their lordships in possession of the facts contained in the documents which have already been placed on record, and that he would leave it to their lordships to decide whether those documents disclosed anything amounting to unprofessional conduct. The learned counsel thought the case came under the purview of the Legal Practitioners' Act, and perhaps under the Letters Patent Act. [The Chief Justice, interrupting, said counsel had better not mention the Act.] As counsel, Mr. Alston said that the view he took of the matter was that if, after perusal of the documents, their lordships discovered that they disclosed nothing dishonorable, he did not conceive it to be his duty to press the case upon their lordships by way of argument. The petitioner filed a petition in the Court of the Sub-Judge of Mussoorie, who wrote on the back of the petition that he (petitioner) should not appear against the vakil in question, but that, if he thought fit, to report the matter to the Honourable High Court. Accordingly he, through his counsel, presented the present petition to their lordships. Their lordships thereupon issued the following order:—Let notice issue to the vakil mentioned to show cause why he should not answer the matters contained in the petition, why he should not be removed or suspended from practice. Let copies of letters, dated 8th May, 13th May, 27th May, and 1st June, and 19th April, 1889, and that of the 24th October, 1885, read by the learned counsel, and a copy of the petition of the petitioner be forwarded to the vakil in question, and the date of the hearing be fixed by the office before the coming vacation.—*Morning Post.*

The Public Works Accounts Committee, presided over by Mr. R. G. Macdonald, has concluded its labours, and the report will be shortly submitted to Government.

PEARS'
TRANSPARENT
SOAP.
For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

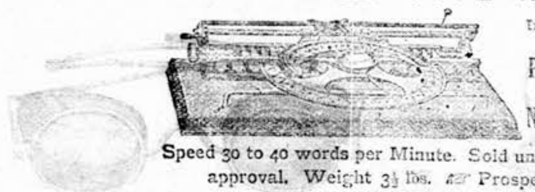
Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
FILTERS

Cadbury's
(REGISTERED)
GUARANTEED PURE Cocoa GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for Cadbury's Cocoa. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.



THE WORLD TYPE WRITER.
In Walnut Case.
Plain, Rs. 32
Nickle, Rs. 42
Speed 30 to 40 words per Minute. Sold under three days approval. Weight 3½ lbs. Prospectus free.
Sole Agents: Methodist Publishing House, Lucknow

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price Lists and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from
PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC DEPÔT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO. POPLAR, LONDON, E.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the [illegible] Nile Expedition.

HAY'S
HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.
HAY'S
HOP ALE.
The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - Club Stewards - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"Hay's Hop Ale.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION.
BENGER'S FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS. FOOD

"It is palatabl and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., s. 6d and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,
MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.
Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—
Lea & Perrins
which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

PATENT WATER-TUBE
STEAM
BOILERS.
A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.
ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.
FOR MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT, Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.
GREAT
THE BABCOCK &
NEW YOR
107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW.
European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow.
NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A
application. It contains tables and
Apply to NORR

NOTICES.

FLOR DE
These very select Indian Cigars are made of choicest Dindigul tobacco, covered with the best Java Leaf.
Three sizes—No. I., No. II., and No. III.
COROMANDEL.
To be obtained from
Messrs. J. A. Gregory & Co., Madras.

Trade Mark
E.A.
E.W.

THE above is the registered Trade Mark for Alizarine or other Dye-stuffs manufactured by the Farbenfabricken Vormals Friedrich Bayer and Co., of Elberfeld, in the Empire of Germany, and the said Trade Mark is the exclusive property of Messrs. Kerr Tarruck and Co., of Bombay, and the public are hereby cautioned against any improper use of the said mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.
CARRUTHERS & CO.,
Agents for the Farbenfabricken
Vormals Frederich Bayer & Co.

-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
— SOLD BY ALL —
STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

LIVER TROUBLES
and Nervous Disorders, so prevalent in tropical countries, may be speedily cured by wearing
HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.
Doctors recommend it as positively the only bonâ fide reliable means for the self-application of mild continuous currents of Electricity. It is cool and comfortable to wear, produces no shock, and acts like magic in the cure of Torpid Liver, Nervous Exhaustion, Impaired Vitality, Nervous Dyspepsia, Rheumatic Affections, Kidney Disorders, Ladies' Ailments, &c. *Vide* Thousands of Testimonials. This world-famed Belt is also a safeguard against Cholera, Ague, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and other disorders specially incidental to tropical climates. Descriptive Pamphlet, *"Galvanic Electricity,"* sent to any address free on application to MR. C. B. HARNESS, *Consulting Medical Electrician* (President of the British Assn. of Medical Electricians), THE MEDICAL BATTERY Co., Ltd.,
52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
(Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in World.)
Advice by correspondence free of charge.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL
AND
FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
AT THE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
BOOTS.
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality 26s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.
Excellent quality, much approved ...
Very superior ... ...
Finest possible quality ...
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Lo
Shoes ... ...
Morocco Oxford House S
Do. do
New Slipper for La
and pretty

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, »
« to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE

LAROCHE'S

CINCHONA WINE

"*It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy.*" (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"

A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning
Facilitates dentition.
Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

---

NERVOUS MALADIES

QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide *of Potassium*

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & Co; *Paris*, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria.

« Messers CHASSAING & Co (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exibition 1886) are the only French chemists whoses medicaments were awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta Exibition 1883-84 ».

TOOTACHE

cured instantaneously by

MATHEY-CAYLUS Japanese Drops

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1171 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

NERVOUS DISEASES

Capsules of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These **Capsules** are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.

1172 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

Poorness of Blood, Debility

Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON

Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1167 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS' INJECTION

hey-Caylus' Injection has been
r over twenty years with the
uccess by the leading physi-
don, Paris & New-York.

PSULES' & INJECTION
o all other for the
c discharges
TLE

CHAMPAGNES.

INDIA BRAND

Fac-simile Label Giesler & Co. à Avize,

Specially selected for TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) BOMBAY.

Champagne.

DRY.

GIESLER & CO.'S "INDIA BRAND" CHAMPAGNE, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

CASH PRICES..........................Quarts Rs. 57 0 PINTS Rs. 32 0

		Per dozen. Bottles.	Per Half Bottles.
PERRIER JOUET'S FINEST DRY..	Rs.	55 0	30 0
Do. do. RESERVE CUVEE	,,	65 0	37 0
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE	,,	65 0	36 0
ROEDERER'S RESERVE............................	,,	65 0	37 8
TREACHER'S CARTE BLANCHE	,,	52 0	29 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE GREATEST BLESSING

"LET ME HAVE SOME TOO."

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

OF Life is a Perfect State of Health. To secure this undeniable boon use LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE as occasions arise. When the

STOMACH IS DISORDERED through over-eating or drinking, or taking unsuitable food, its corrective action is mild, speedy, and permanent. It is highly extolled and constantly recommended by eminent medical gentlemen. (*See Bill with each Bottle.*) It strikes at the

ROOT OF DISEASE, improving Digestion by clearing away obstructions and impurities from the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, and at the same time renovating the Blood eradicating poisonous and feverish humours, cooling and oxygenating it.

IN FEVERISH COLDS AND ALL FEVERISH SYMPTOMS it is pre-eminently useful. Taken on going to bed it removes the stuffy sensation in the nose and rm is free breathing, inducing peaceful sleep.

NO OTHER MEDICINE REQUIRED for fifteen years. Mr. YOUNG writes: "For something like fifteen years I have constantly taken your Pyretic Saline, that is to say, *every morning.* During the whole of that time I have *never taken any other medicine*, nor have I had a doctor." It is

MOST EFFICACIOUS in preventing and curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Vomiting, Feverishness, Scarlet and other Fevers, Small-pox, Eruptive and Skin Affections, and kindred ailments. Sold by all PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS, and by

HENRY LAMPLOUGH, LD., 9A, Old Broad St., and 113, High Holborn, LONDON, E.C.

APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at Special Rate.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S MARVEL WATCH.

Rs. 10

A very cheap Brass open-face short-winding keyless lever Watch, with enamelled dial, bold figures, second-hand, and push pin to set the hands

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, is not to be compared with any of the Cheap Watches or Toy Watches, now so extensively advertized, and deals the death-blow to the American trash lately imported.

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, needs no other recommendation, but the Manufacturer's name and reputation to make it the most popular Watch among the millions of India.

The Marvel Watch, at **Rs. 10,** is unique at the price, and is guaranteed for one year. None genuine unless bearing above Trade-mark. 10 per Cent. Discount allowed to purchasers of Half-a-dozen or more at a time.

Postage and Packing Free.

To be had from the well known Manufacturers only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRAND JEWEL AUCTION.

Under instructions from
"THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TOSHAKHANA,"
"THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BENGAL,"
"THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, in *re* the ESTATE of HIS LATE MAJESTY THE KING OF OUDH,"
"THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL," and others,

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.

will sell, early in AUGUST,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT CALCUTTA,
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION
OF JEWELLERY,
SPLENDID PEARLS! MAGNIFICENT EMERALDS!
DIAMONDS! FINE RUBIES! &c., &c.
IN COURSE OF PREPARATION, POST FREE.
specially suited to the requirements of
NCES AND CHIEFS.
E REGISTERED GRATIS.

& CO.,
ERS,

No. 6945

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD REAY,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,

LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LAMPS! LANTERNS!

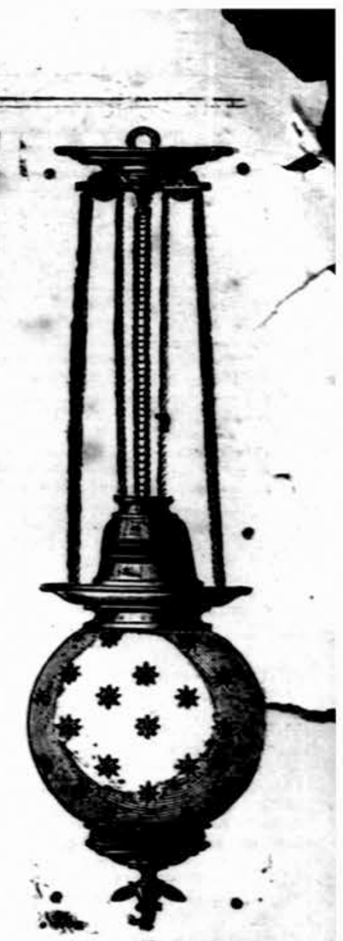
THE VERY BEST, STORM, AND PUNKAHPROOF.
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.
EVERY IMPROVEMENT in this line has my constant and best attention, and my Illustrated Catalogues will convince any one that the Assortment I have is
UNSURPASSED BY ANY FIRM IN THE WORLD.

VICTORIA BURNERS,

With ball flame and dioptric chimney, in six sizes, *viz.* :—

Nos.	15	20	25	30	35	45	
With	28	45	66	76	120	157	candle power.

As attested by Professor Dr. L. Weber, of the University of Breslau, and Professor Dr. R. Benedict, of the Polytechnicum of Vienna.



No. 2372

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES are cut on approved Scientific principles at right angles to the axis of the crystal. In *Menist's Perfect Pebble* SPECTACLES it is not only the Pebbles which are perfect, special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

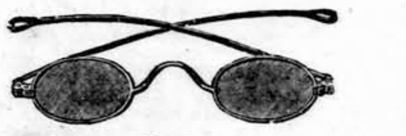
Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it we supply a cheaper class as noted below.

We have also a large supply of ordinary glass from Rs. 3 a pair.

When a change of power becomes necessary, we supply Menist's Perfect Pebbles at half price (Rs. 8), taking back the unsuitable pair.

Menist's Spectacles can only be obtained from

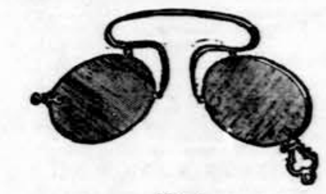
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.



No. 1.

SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

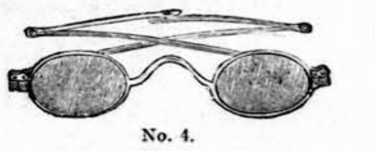
Dr. Menist's Gold	Rs. 45
,, Silver	,, 25
,, Steel	,, 16
Gold, ordinary Pebbles	Rs. 40
Silver ,, ,, ...	,, 18, & 22
Steel ,, ,, ...	,, 6, 8, & 10
Nickel ,, ,, ...	,, 8



No. 8.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ
(of various Patterns).

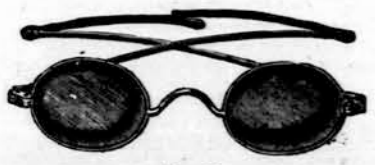
Gold, Dr. Menist's	Rs. 40 & 45
Silver ,, ...	,, 25
Steel ,, ...	,, 16
Tortoise-shell, Gold-mounted ...	,, 30
Gold, with ordinary Pebbles.........	,, 40
Silver ,, ,, ...	,, 20
Steel ,, ,, ...	,, 10



No. 4.

TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

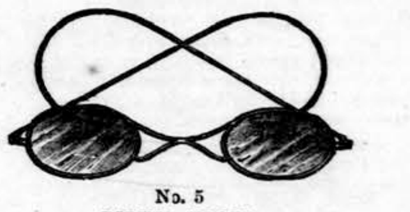
Dr. Menist's Gold	Rs. 55
,, Silver	,, 28
,, Steel	,, 16
Gold, with ordinary Pebbles........	,, 45
Silver ,, ,, ...	,, 22
Steel ,, ,, ...	,, 8 & 10
Nickel ,, ,, ...	,, 8



No. 10.

GLOBULAR GLARE GLASSES (Neutral Tin

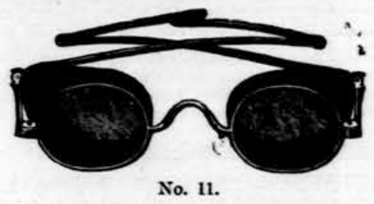
Gold	Rs. 60
Silver	,, 30
Steel	,, 6
,, Cheaper quality	,, 3



No. 5

RIDING HOOKS.

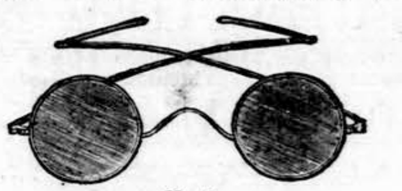
Gold, Dr. Menist's	Rs. 45
Silver ,, ...	,, 25
Gold, with ordinary Pebbles	,, 40
Silver ,, ,, ...	,, 22
Steel ,, ,, ...	,, 8
Nickel ,, ,, ...	,, 8



No. 11.

GLARE AND DUST PROTECTORS
(for Railway Travelling).

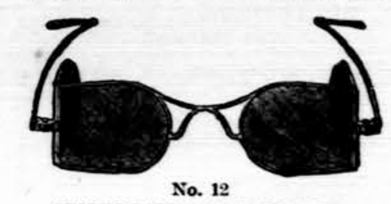
Gold, flat neutral Tint Lenses	Rs. 85
Silver ,, ,, ...	,, 35
Steel, best quality	,, 12
,, 2nd ,, ...	8
,, 3rd ,, ...	,, 8



No. 6.

SPORTING OR BILLIARD SPECTACLES

Gold, Dr. Menist's	Rs. 60
Silver ,, ...	,, 30
Gold, with ordinary Pebbles	,, 50
Silver ,, ,, ...	,, 25
Steel ,, ,, ...	,, 10



No. 12

STIRRUP EYE PRESERVERS
(with Gauze or Glass sides).

Gold, with straight or booksides.	Rs. 45
,, Turn pins	,, 50
Silver, Turn pin or Single........	,, 25
Steel........................	,, 8 to 10
Nickel	,, 8

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
,, KEMP & Co., Bombay.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers, everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,

Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S

SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
No. 1 and 2. SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BRAND AND BARCLAY.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co. Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co., *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Tomson & Taylor, Bombay. Cooper Madon & Co. Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld.; Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. J. S. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co. Lahore.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.

ATKINSON'S RENOWNED

ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER,

and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.

ATKINSON'S

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

Unrivalled for cleansing, beautifying, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.